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MRS. W. H. SHEALY

Notes on the  
Lectures Delivered  
in  
Jefferson Medical College  
Augustin A. Biggs

Augustin A. Biggs

Maryland 1835

Vol. 1

JEFFERSON  
MEDICAL COLLEGE  
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## Dr Green's Chemistry

Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Carbon. The animals vegetable, and metals all depend upon these four. Carbon is the base of charcoal and the base of vegetable matter no vegetable can be formed without hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. Animal matter cannot be formed without Nitrogen.

### Dr Green's Questions

#### Carbonyl acid

Oxygen, protoxide of nitrogen made with nitrate trate of ammonia the rationale of that precip Sulphuric acid, muriate of barates is the test for sulphuric acid. Sulphuric hydrogen combines with all the metals excepting silver it is the test for all that it combines with forming different colored precipitates

Peroxide of barium forming the acetoxide of hydrogen, all the salts of barates is paroxanous antitoxic Sulphuric acid and glacon salts, Sulphuric acid is the test for barates. Oxalic acid is the test for lime

WORCESTER,  
JULY 10. JACKSON  
WMAQ

# Practice of Medicine

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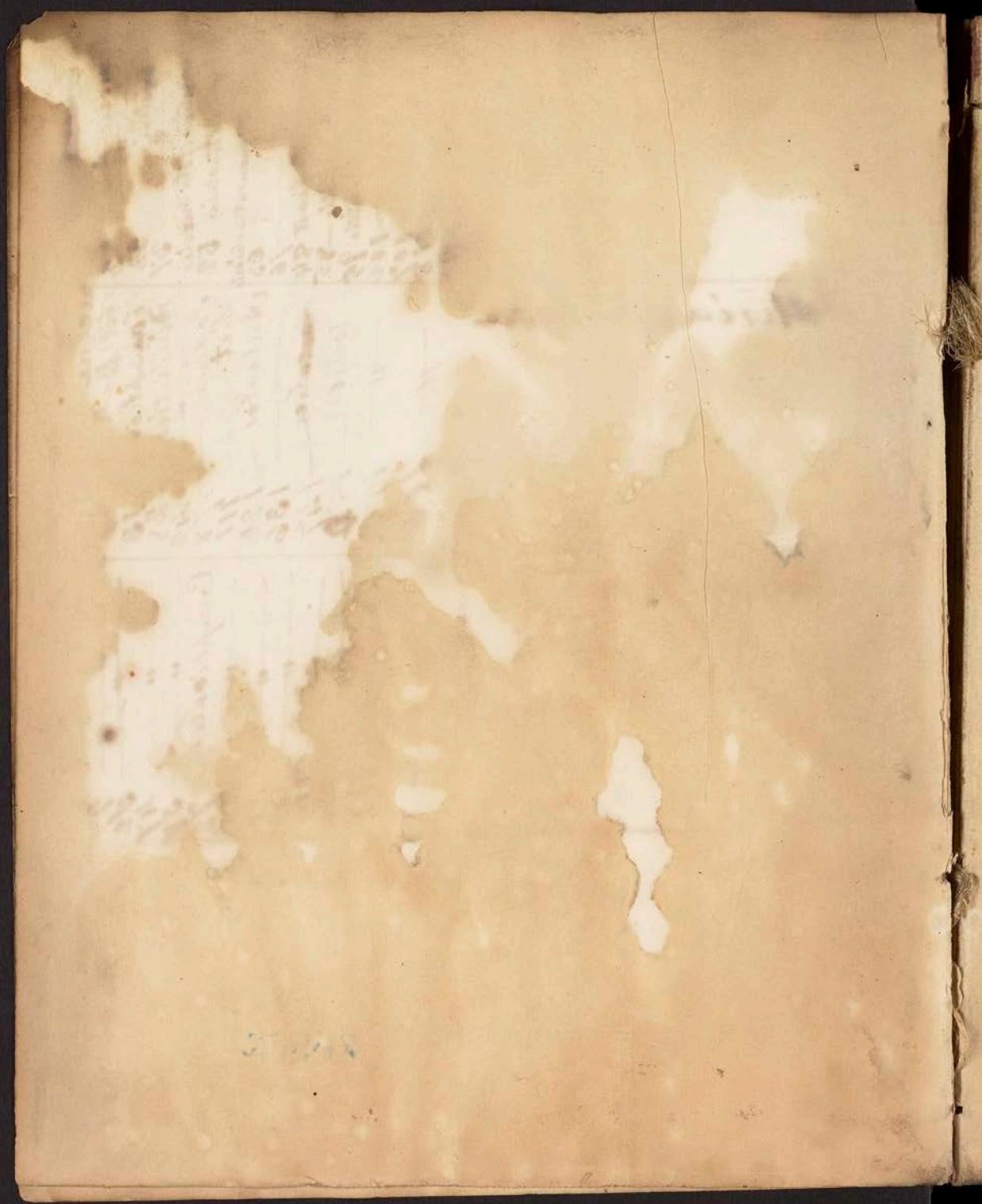
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## Lecture on the Theory and Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. December 16<sup>th</sup> 1835. 2C

There is often no pain in inflammation of the spine and by the patient not complaining and the disease arising from a disease of that part is overlooked and the patient treated for its secondary effects, such as globus hystericus, or pain in the stomach or some other part of the body. When pressing upon the spine and there is a morbid sensibility in any part we may decide that there is a disease and that in most instances the disease arises from the primary seat is in the spinal cord. The best way to examine the spine is to commence at the cervical vertebrae and continue knocking on each Vertebra until we reach the lowest in the loins using the knuckle of the fore finger

some make use of a key but the  
knuckle is the best. In those cases  
of Hysteria which are so protracted  
in their nature that there is dis-  
ease of the spine a pain is usually  
felt under the left mania and in-  
creased on taking a full breath  
after mistaken for consumption  
and treated for that disease, in  
this case there is a disease of the  
cervical vertebra affecting the  
nerve which supplies that part  
it is not uncommon to find the  
same kind of pain under the left  
mania, palpitation of the heart  
and indigestion, and sometimes  
of the whole of the left side, in  
many <sup>of these</sup> affections terminate in  
a gouty affection of the heart  
which may occasionally be a point  
in determining of our diagnosis

by wetting cloths and applying them  
on the spine, the morbid sensibili-  
ty is of such as to assist us in our  
diagnosis. Cupping and leeching in  
the part of the morbid sensibility  
and the tartarometric should be used  
by making a plaster of burgundy  
pitch and spreading the tartaromette  
on that. The most excruciating pain  
often occur, shooting around to the  
back returning in certain intervals  
sometimes the head becomes affected  
and the sight becomes deranged  
sinapisms will be of great value  
This disease may have remained for  
years gradually getting worse  
traveling up the back and at  
last attacking the brain and caus-  
ing death though death may take  
place before its attacks the brain

In eruptions of the skin when a remedy is to be applied externally we should give a purgative, without which we may produce the most serious consequences. The carbonate of iron has been used internally in inflammation of the spinal cord, means is often the ~~cause~~ <sup>cause</sup> of this disease, it often leaves chronic inflammation of various parts of the body.

Lecture On Materia Medica December 17<sup>th</sup>

By, Samuel Balhaum

Cold water baths applied in the solamente first by placing warm over the part, then succeeding it by cold, cold water is of decided effect when in burns when they are not too extensive, when the burn is extensive stimuli must be taken to raise the pulse under such case water would be dangerous. In using the water with a thermometer

should be used. In sevration of the  
hand or arm with cut will often relieve  
it. In chronic diseases of the joint the  
ligaments are put on the thicke a napkin  
poked through a tree with some force  
on the diseased joint will often completely  
relieve the patient by relaxing the lig-  
aments. Sulphurate of Antimony  
it is often adulterated with Iron and  
most always contains a little arsenic, it is  
not active unless it meets with an acid  
in the stomach it is distinguished  
by its melting at a low heat and by its  
needle shape when burnt. It is said to  
be inert unless it meets with an acid in  
the stomach. it is valuable in old neu-  
ral causes, also in chronic diseases of  
the skin dose from 10 to 20 gr  
Hydrosulphurate of antimony  
Kermes mineral of an orange red  
colour dose from 2 to 6 gr in dia phoresis

Plummers fill a mixture of calomel  
and <sup>golden sulphur of antimony</sup> ~~Antimony~~ in equal quanti-  
ties is of great value in chronic diseases  
of the skin and at no small ease in which  
mercury has entirely failed

Cam 4 1/4 gr Camphor { This dose  
Cam 30 - 30 grt Laudanum }  
Wine 5t - 55 grt wine of antimony

The tartrate of antimony may be  
used in all cases where any of the other  
preparations is recommended and may be  
substituted for that, a diacon is often  
very troublesome, and should be stored  
by ~~keeping~~ adding a quantity of opium  
with. The powder Niter insoluble  
in alcohol and decomposed by iron it  
is sometimes adulterated with iron  
when this is the case the vapour is not  
white burning but when pure they are  
white nitre is poisonous in passing  
sugared water the same is to be  
used in the sulphate of potassa as <sup>167022</sup>

## Midwifery.

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Lecture on Midwifery By Samuel  
McClellan M.D December 27th 1835  
In natural labour the head will  
incline to the oblique diameter, the  
vertex will at first with its vertex toward  
the left or right side of the superior strait  
so that one or the other of the ears will  
rest upon the sacrum, the chin of the  
child will rest against the breast as  
labour proceeds the head gradually turns  
round and before it passes through the  
inferior strait the vertex will press  
against the pubis and the face in the  
bollow of the sacrum. The head first  
in the superior strait passes in the  
cavity of the pelvis through the oblique  
diameter that is its vertex and face  
in that diameter. Conduct in managing  
labour. All indecent exposure and  
conversation or improper conduct should  
be avoided. we should not sport on the  
presentations of the child

4.  
2<sup>nd</sup> Composure of mind, self posse in  
becomes an important and should always  
endeavour to impress the mind of the woman  
with the confidence that she has  
placed herself in the hands of one who  
is able to bring her through not to  
trouble her with unnecessary things  
or by making too frequent examin-  
ation, a young physician should  
never decide upon the use of the forceps  
always having an other older physician  
to decide upon it, The ergot should not  
be used unless in extreme cases it is  
always best to leave the forceps and ergot  
at home as sufficient time will  
be always given to send for them  
We should always tell the couplet but  
never decide them never decide upon  
what hour it will occur, never practice  
deception not telling in a shocking  
manner but gradually we should

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endeavour to impress the mind with the confidence that the labour is going on well, much whispering must be forbidden many persons should not be allowed to be in the room persons talking improperly should not be allowed or crying or such are touched with anxiety about the woman should not be allowed to remain in the room, we should always enquire in first entering the room whether she has had a show or not whether the bowels have been evacuated or not, if a show or the waters have been evacuated or not if they have we should then make an examination if the bowels are not evacuated we should resort to something in making an examination females of their first children we should make known our intention through the mother or nurse telling her that we

wish to examine the true state of the child. It may perhaps be best to place the woman on her back though they may be placed on either side the woman should be laid on her side we should not make any preparation on any part excepting a little peroration on the finger and when the pain comes on proceed to examination we should not expose the patient for a moment. Their feelings instead of being blunted will become more sensible we should in making an examination wrap a handkerchief around the hand leaving the finger free in which we wish to make the examination ~~or~~ <sup>with</sup> then carrying the hand along the thigh until we come to Glens passing the finger up the sag in now taking care not to rupture the membranes too soon

Reverse on Theory & Practice of Medicine.

Filaments of nerves can be traced directly from the section to the sacral plexus. Injuries of the medulla spinalis generally affect the section and lower parts of the body. Having been so, the section is a mere septum for the pecten. The section is considered as having muscular fibers and that there is never any pecten found in the lower portion to the extent of two and a half to 3 inches but above this we reach to the pecten of the section which generally contains pecten and flaters not more than two or three hours as then above this again we meet with a section again from a contraction of the sigmoid flexure of the colon. This is in tetanus and diseases of the spine an absolute contortion. Treatment of inflammation of the medulla spinalis is in the proportion of cases the disease is local and must be treated locally and is useless for resorting to general remedies.

in the majority of cases there is strong syncretic fever and must be treated by both general and local in the bronchial form leeching and cupping is one of great value in this disease and counter irritation tartar emetic ointment, a plaster of benzoyl pitch with the tartar emetic pasted on the pitch, where the milder forms of counter irritation does not prove of service the moxa should be used and even the caustic ipecac, the scumulant posture is the aim of the most essential in our cure, the most restricted antiphlogistic remedy diet should be used if in cases of bad cases there is no enjoyment of the stomach it should be corrected the same of the uterine organs, large doses of the carburets of iron do not however where a diarraea takes place, friction is of service

December 18<sup>th</sup> 1835

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## Materia Medica & Therapeutics.

By Samuel Balhous M<sup>rs</sup> Decem<sup>br</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1835

Camphor is less stimulant than opium and is one of the best remedies to keep the skin open in typhus. It is also less stimulant than aconite and diminishes the heart and arteries. The elixir of paregoric is made of camphor & opium by adding a little liquor hot it produces decided effect in opening the skin in typhus. When there is debility this is a valuable remedy when we wish to produce an action on the skin Acetic acid of pure the litmus paper will remain unchanged. It is often adulterated with the mineral acids the oxalic, tartaric, sulphuric acid muriatic &c it sometimes contains copper. It is used principally used as a diaphoretic with water also as a poultice in relaxed muscles these acids a precipitate with potash citric acid is deleterious when taken.

alone bennet's is sudorific it is  
peculiar in a malignant form of fever  
in which the lower part of the rectum  
is much inflamed citric acid is invaluable  
in this case, in dissentary of warm  
climates the acid combined with opium  
is an invaluable when combined with  
potash and ammonia it forms a neutral  
salt forms a neutral salt which is  
diaphoretic, saturate 20 gr and give  
a table spoonful. aqua ammonia the  
borborettic, acetate, aqua ammonia is given  
in the doses of 20 gtt in chronic remission  
in which it is moist at night it should be  
given there is no better stimulant diapho-  
retic so valuable as the ammonia.

mindei &  $\frac{1}{3}$

box of ammonia 2  $\frac{1}{2}$

Balsom Tinct -

The carbonate is used in ophthalmia.  
and posso of the scalp. it may be  
united with camphor

The eupatorium perfoliatum is an invaluable diaphoretic besides its purgative effects. it is found <sup>in</sup> every part of the country.

Escholias Tilirosis, or butterfly weed it is also found in every part of the country it has a milky juice which is always a sign of active it is given in the dose of 20 grn of the powdered root. Guiacum is found in some of the southern countries its active properties reside in every part of the plant. It changes its colour when any substance has been added in which there is oxygen. it increases the heat and arteries it is a stimulant diaphoretic, it suspends the ulcers in the throat of venereal and others it is useful in which an excrepate mercury has been given it is highly recommended in posso and other diseases of the skin

*Daphne Mosenor* from europe  
and soluble in hot water and alcohol  
it heats the skin and raises the pulse  
it is used in venereal sores and  
Sciurus. *Sarsaparilla* <sup>root</sup> are blackish  
and the size of a goos quill the  
bark shoudt be sound and the stond  
shoudt ~~make~~ <sup>leave</sup> an acrid taste on the  
tongue it is not relied <sup>upon</sup> alone for  
venereal diseases it is used in ven-  
erat diseases and diseases of the  
skin & scurratism. boiling takes  
away the virtues of the plant, cutting  
the root and pouring hot water on  
it it extracts all its virtues and  
can be regulated according to the stren-  
gth that the patient can bear, the pow-  
der is given in the dose of 30 gr  
*Smilax adansonii*

December 15th 1835 17

Midwifery. By Samuel M<sup>r</sup>llan M.D.

The pain and bearing down pains are not so severe as in the latter progress of the labour if the woman begins training and drawing down should be stopped as the will tends to arrest the progress of the labour if the os uteri is not dilated. The better plan is to make our examination during a pain and ascertain whether it is in a relaxed or rigid state carrying the hand towards the tuberosity of the iscium and back whether the coccygeus bone is movable or not and up to the pubis. These examinations may be made during or after pain but in making an examination of the os uteri it should be made during a pain, but no examining we should not withdraw our hand until the pain is over and see what effect the pain has on the os uteri determining whether it

is sore or tender to touch then examine the state of the membranes but taking care not to press too hard as thus for fear of rupturing them. The os uteri will be found in the earlier stages of labour far back in the hollow of the sacrum in examining the state of the child it should be done as soon as the pains are off the membranes will then be relaxed and if we feel a round hard tumour it will be the head but if soft it will be some other part of the body we cannot determine the exact state of the head in an inevitable state of the os uteri there will be a considerable degree of burning pain some time after a pain and we should not insist upon an examination from the earliest part of labour.

If the uterus contracts and the membranes are put on the stretch the uterus soft and easy of dilatation the labour may be completed in a very short time but if the membranes are not put on the stretch and the uterus not contracted ~~decidedly~~ the labour may last a long time although the os uteri may dilate easily. If the pulse is full and hard and the os uteri and parts rigid bleeding should be used, where the rectum is full and distended an injection should be used, where there is a state of nausea and disposition to vomit warm tea and a little laudanum to correct this, when a vomiting occurs and no disease of the liver by discharge of bile bleeding must be used to allay it but if it occurs and not attended with dizziness it is to be looked upon as favourable signs should

be looked upon as favourable if  
there is no pain in the head and  
these rigours to too great extent  
or a disposition to the head if this  
be the case bleeding should be used  
too frequent examinations are bad  
and cause a an irritable state of  
the uterus and retard the progress  
of the labour especially in the early  
state. In cases where the dilatation  
is slow at first may become more  
speedy at the last, we should not  
be in the room all the time we  
should frequently leave the room  
for to allow her to evacuate the  
urine and faeces, we may allow  
the woman to change their situation  
and allow the woman to choose  
her own situation in the earlier  
stage of labour. it is not best for  
her to move about from place  
to place

When the uterus is dilated to the size  
of a dollar the membranes will not  
protrude, but when of the size of  
an inch and a half they will protrude  
we should not conclude that the  
membranes are ruptured when  
they cannot be felt, when the dilatation  
takes place she should be confined to  
the bed and not allow the membranes  
to remain unruptured as long as possible  
a feather bed is not a good as she  
should remain buried in the feathers  
and she should be delivered on the bed  
in which she intends to remain upon

## Theory &amp; Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. December 18<sup>th</sup> 1835Diseases Healed By Cullen Nerves

Hysteria commonly comes on in paroxysms and assumes a variety of forms and shall allude to the most common. The patient will suddenly come on without any apparent cause, will suddenly burst out with a fit of crying or laughing or weeping succeeded by laughing or laughing by crying. a rumbling of the bowels. the globes hysterical will occur a feeling of a ball arising from the stomach and passing up the throat it is said that the males are attacked with hysteria convulsions sometimes takes place in the globes hysteria it sometimes puts on a violent form and terminates fatally

it usually attacks delicate females  
and most always with a derangement  
of the menstrual discharge and often  
at the time the menstruation  
is about to occur and generally there  
is some symptoms of hysteria at the  
time that the are about to terminate  
or final cessation, it sometimes puts  
on the form of apoplexy, and may  
be mistaken for that but it usually  
puts on the form of convulsions  
we must consider the age, temperam-  
-ent and habit there is usually a  
pains in the left side. In the chronic  
variety there is usually derangement  
in the spine usually about the third  
or fourth dorsal vertebra, the  
patient complains of an uneasiness  
in the loins and back we most  
usually find tenderness in the  
back the severity usually periods

in the books are the petit guins  
such as aspera fitida and galbunum  
but they are often used and often  
increase the symptoms, but we should  
treat the system generally by reducing  
the excretion of the circulation  
and some mild emetic will generally  
restore the system we should look  
to the spine stomach and uterus par-  
ticularly the catamenial discharge  
the barrels are usually torpid the  
aloctic pills are the best sometimes  
there is palpitation of the heart  
The physician should not show a  
state of alarm and sometimes there  
is such a sensitive state of the patient  
that she will notice any alarm  
and will become worse, but on  
the other hand when she seems cold  
and indifferent and if the physician  
does not appear alarmed she will  
become troublesome and loose in confor-

in the physician. Bocea usually occurs about the 8th year, a twitching of the muscles violent twitches of the muscles the face and eyes are contorted, the stomach these symptoms cease and the patient falling into a sleep will wake up and another paroxysm will take place the stomach will always be deranged and the bowels constipated there is usually slight mental derangement and sometimes terminates in idiocy it is ~~usually~~ sometimes combined with epilepsy and is sometimes the cause of epilepsy. it is one of those diseases which is confined to a derangement of the nerves of sensation and voluntary motion it is usually confined to a derangement of the medulla spinalis. The remedies that have recommended are Comphor and Musk

quinine strichnine sulphuric acid  
and a variety of others as specifics  
arsenic, and zinc carbonate have also  
been recommended, the purgative plan  
is decidedly the best and it is one that  
must be applied with firmness, active  
purgatives should be used three or four  
times a day there is no difference  
what is used but the allocties are  
the best, the system will not be  
reduced under purgatives in this dis-  
ease the digestive organs will im-  
prove, when the stools have become  
natural we should discontinue  
the purgatives and use camphor  
combined with musk an innum-  
erable number should be used. Epilepsy is closely  
connected with, Chorea it is a dis-  
ease that has been so little known of  
and it has been little improvement

It usually occurs in early life usually about the age of puberty and gradually continues throughout the patient's life. It sometimes comes on three or four times a year. It has been a disease which has been regarded with religious veneration, it is an intermitting disease. It comes on in paroxysms sometimes it comes on several times a day and sometimes once a day and at longer intervals. The premonitory symptoms are pain in the head sleepiness and pain in the thumb nail nipp of the scalp sometimes there are no premonitory symptoms. The patient falling down foaming at the mouth the muscles violently contracted the paroxysm is succeeded with a state of coma.

December 31, 1835.

## Materia Medica Therapeutics

By Samuel Colhoun M.D.

Diuretics. Heat and exercise produce diuresis in winter the skin is more active and the urine is small in quantity and high coloured containing a large quantity of salts. In some cases of dropsy the heart and arteries are active and must be considered before the diuretics are used whether the skin is free and the bowels free. The natural affinity between the kidneys and skin must always be kept in view and as the one is increased the other is diminished the same is true of the bowels and lungs that is there mucous secretion & violent diarrhoea is often fatal in dropsy, and violent effect on the kidneys does not diminish the urine the system should be kept in a micturition state and consider the secretions of other parts of the body

In disease of a full hard pulse an effusion of cold water will produce a free diaphoresis and often a sudoretic effect. diuretics may be given for the same purposes that diaphoretics are used for. In cases when the pulse is full and hard the sudoretic diuretics should be used. In dropsy the heart and arteries are increased and in dropsy at the chest the pulse at first is hard and full and all those remedies which facilitate them are of use. The diet in dropsy must be attended to. The system must be examined with all the degrees and care that can be made use of to find out what disagrees with the patient. In diseases of climate after we find out what is the food that disagrees with the patient we can generally cure all by the same. It is stated that the veins coagulate by heat, in dropsy in cases where

the urine is small in quantity and does not coagulate by heat is a sign of debility and must be treated by tonics. When there is an effusion in the cellular membrane the system is depleted although the inflammatory action still continues. It is necessary to take in view how far bloodletting should be used. Bar keepers and persons that stand on their feet long are most subject to dropsy. Pressure on the veins and lymphatics may increase or be the cause of dropsy. The sedentary are subject to dropsy. The debilitating effects of diuretics are seen in some fevers from their having that effect as in small pox. In scarlet fever they are sometimes of great value. There is in this disease sometimes something resembling rachitism and affections of the thorax and producing

hydrothorax, it sometimes affects the brain and the face uses of saline diuretics will relieve them. The use of diuretics will be of more use in this disease than ~~decorifies~~ where the patient is exposed to the air. In many cases under the use of mercury the urine is increased producing an irritable state of the system, all the remedies which are used in dropsy are of the same advantage in diuretics they are nearly of the same indications, diuretics are of use in gout and rheumatism, also in fevers, and lumbago, the patient is unable to evacuate the urine and when the catheter is used there will pass of none but if the physician presses on the abdomen the urine will escape there may also be a paroxysm of the coats of the bladder. They are used in diseases of the head as in gouty

December 31<sup>st</sup> 1835

## Midwifery &amp; Diseases of Women &amp; Children

By Laruelle McClellan M.D.

We should in no cases after the head has been expelled draw out the body as a large cavity would be left in the uterus and a danger to the mother and child will be the consequence & therefore should always wait for the contraction of the uterus to expel the child. Protracted labour their causis, the causes are very various such as weakness, debility, debility of the uterus, passions of the mind, obliquity of the uterus, too large pelvis, first child owing to their rigidity, droopy, relaxation of the abdominal muscles, The first labours are not necessarily an effect but they becomes so especially when it takes place before the full time of utero gestation. We should in these cases have the woman lay down and allow the

The labour to go on in as gradual a manner as possible as it is generally slow and tedious going on to the extent of twenty-four hours and even those days and yet the child was delivered alive, we should avoid making too frequent examination, we may expect more generally a rigidity of the perineum and the most difficulty arise from this cause. When the child is naturally large we may be under the necessity of resorting to the forceps generally in those early cases the child is rarely fully developed. A too large pelvis is often the cause of a protracted labour and when labour comes on the woman forces down and under these forcing and bearing down efforts will force the child down and the uterus will be forced down also the woman in this case the woman should

abstain from bearing down she  
should be confined to bed on her  
back with her hips elevated, we  
should not in this case as has been  
recommended introduce the finger and  
retard the progress of the child but if  
the waters has escaped and the membrane  
ruptured in this case it will be of ad-  
vantage when the external parts are  
not dilated, hardened pieces in the sy-  
moid flexure of the colon also may  
have an effect of interfering with  
the labour by the irritation in the canal  
and by the connexion of the ganglionic  
nerves produce an effect upon the uterus  
we should make use of some cathartics  
such as senna and manna retention  
of urine may also have the effect  
of retarding the progress, the water in  
the lower part of the bladder may  
be mistaken for the membranes

a sloughing of the bladder may take place, the woman should have her urine evacuated at least every two or three hours if the urine cannot be evacuated without the use of the catheter we should make use of the gummastic male catheter without the stilet, an early rupture of the membranes has been considered ~~that~~ as one of the causes of retarded labour but this is not the case, but we should not rupture the membranes before they have protruded through the external parts, this should be observed when the dilatation of the os uteri goes on regular and the actions of the uterus is active, but if the parts are relaxed and the uterus acts not feble then we may be justified in rupturing the membranes, in some cases the membranes are very strong and require to be ruptured

A malformation of the uterus may be the cause of a retarded labour that is an obliquity of the pelvis owing to the relaxation of the abdominal muscles and the head of the child rest on one side or the other of the pelvis and it may also rest on the pubis. To prevent this a bandage should be used, if the head is resting on the right side the vagina will also incline in that way. Tumours may also throw the uterus out of its natural situation, if the uterus inclines on the side which the woman lays, put her on the other by this means we over come this difficulty in a great measure a bandage should be used as tight as the woman can bear as this will have a good effect.

Theory and Practice of Medicine  
By John Rivers M.D. December 21. 1835

Neurosis. of Bullen. Epilepsy is much more frequently found in the robust, short large head, and short neck, they are generally persons of a plethoric ~~constitution~~  
Worms of worms are not necessarily the cause of epilepsy but occasionally the cause, organic effections of the brain and medulla spinalis most frequent by the cause of this disease. There has been frequently found on dissection organic lesion of the brain, and especially of the spinal marrow. The sort of lesions found was generally tubercles. In nine cases out of ten there is lesion of the cord and most of these were rachitism of the cord and of disease of the brain

Treatment. in a considerable number of cases it takes place at puberty and terminating after some time

and others terminating at puberty  
In respect to the treatment we  
have one plan that must be attended  
to and that is diet using for drink  
nothing but water and a strict at-  
tention to the bowels and is this  
the patient is plethoric bleeding should  
be used, among the remedies which  
has gained great repute and justly too  
for it has been found to be of advantage  
from  $\frac{1}{4}$  forth to  $\frac{1}{2}$  a grain <sup>nitrate of silver or bumer</sup> may be given  
four or five times a day and gradually  
increased to a grain. This medicine  
has not a tendency to injure the  
coats of the ~~coats~~ of the stomach

Copious bleeding is undoubtedly an  
injurious remedy in epilepsy and it is  
considered as one of the doubtful rem-  
edies however careful it may be used  
and small bleedings of the extent of  
four ounces of blood will injure  
the poroxisms.

In those cases in which there is a preceding pain of the head blood letting should be cautiously used, if the patient has a large quantity of hair on the head it should be cut off and cold applications to the head  
 The olimum terebinthina has been recommended to the extent of a drachm once or twice a day. Where ever epilepsy or hysteria occur there is a derangement of the menstruation or ~~amenorrhoea~~ and this should constitute the basis of our efforts to correct these using those cathartics which have the effect of establishing this ~~discharge~~ <sup>secretion</sup> together with the hip bath, the application of two or three leeches to the labia pudendi will bring on this discharge when all other remedies fail, small bleedings when the patient is very robust with a strict anti-phlogistic remedy will most advantage

Catlepsy is a disease of rare occurrence and closely connected ~~between~~ with epilepsy. neuralgic effections of the feet pulse feeble and respiration slow and feeble, and in what ever situation the patient was in she would remain and every thing about the patient appears insensible and when these paroxysms are off if the patient is standing she will suddenly fall, when the paroxysms will be attended with a fit of coma Hydrophobia and ~~itemus~~ has been classed under neuroses by Buhler but they will not be considered in this place. The next is the subject of phlegmasia of the lining membrane of the nasal farinae and bronchial membranes the first of which is Catarrh: It is most frequently seen in cold weather and in a moist atmosphere than in a dry one.

In the most cases it is of little disturbance to the system general system but the consequences are are a phlogosis of the mucous or fources or vessels there is a relaxation of the vessels and inflammation has taken place and an enlargement of that part in some cases the whole of the nose and extending up the frontal sinuses and producing headache and an irritation of the eye there is a false sensation of the nose and the patient is continually blowing his nose when there is but a slight discharge of mucus the same false sensation in the fources the patient swallowing as though there were something there to be swallowed. There is often headache and exacerbating pains the smell and taste impaired but the desire for food still remains good. The remedies in these diseases appears to be quite different from those of other diseases and stimulants appear to be the most patient remedies contrive to the order of all other inflammations

December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1835

Materia Medica. By Samuel Balch

In prescribing medicines the objects are to be held in view that a full and hard pulse 2<sup>nd</sup> a medium 3<sup>rd</sup> a low and feeble pulse, when there is an effusion of serum in the cellular membrane the system is debilitated and will not bear bleeding to the same extent. There is a difficulty in distinguishing the terminating points of disease in the different individuals. However, there are certain dispositions such as having a disposition to an effusion of lymph, and in some there is a disposition to cancer and inflammation, of the nose to epistaxis. Bloodletting in dropsy in cases of tuberculated liver and spleen and blood letting cannot be used either in this or in scrofulosis attended with dropsy without injury. Diseases of women after delivery and dropsy and peritoneal inflammation preceding

should be used in a moderate degree.  
Emetics are of immense value in  
certain forms of disease, or droppings  
of sperms is most noticeable when it mounted  
freely. Vomiting will often remove  
a tubercular & diseased testicle. The oxyntic  
of sperms is the best in droppings and  
should be used. Tartar emetic is also  
of great value. Bitters or tincture of Potash  
or cream of tartar, it sometimes neither  
increases the urine or stools yet it cures  
it sometimes does not produce its  
effects for two or three weeks, where there  
is no acidity of the stomach or indigestion  
it will be of use but should not use  
it under such diseases as it has a  
tendency to weaken the stomach. in  
symptoms of fever and a disposition to sleep  
and a disposition to sleep cream of tartar  
will generally cure. It is a matter of  
great importance to know whether the  
patient requires a saline diuretic or not

In old and debilitated persons it cannot be used. Pot herbs are such as vegetables of the garden are weakening when the patient is confined to them alone, we should always keep in view the state of the pulse cream of tartar has a tendency to subdue fever and weaken the system, and will have a fine effect in those cases in which the pulse is hard and full and in such cases where we would not be justified in bleeding, it debilitates the heart and arteries and weakens the stomach. Nitrate of Potash has nearly the same effect as the cream of tartar but in large doses it has a more decided effect on the heart and arteries. Acetate of Potash its taste is sharp and disagreeable 13 to 13 dose take a spoon full every hour this one of us in all cases when there is fever. Tobacco, it debilitates the heart and arteries and they become frequent and quick, it can be used.

externally and is the best way the dose  
of the tincture is 10 drops three times a  
day. In all cases in which digitalis causes  
a weakness and quickness of the pulse  
diuresis speedily follows. digitalis produces  
some times an irregular pulse, the pulse  
will be dangerously depressed and therefore  
should be used cautiously. sometimes it  
produces a fullness of the pulse and  
at other extreme prostration it is said  
that a hem vomiting takes place that there  
is a more decided effect. but this is a  
dangerous symptom in the use of digitalis  
and should be suspended when this occurs  
the pulse may be scarcely very low. when  
there is pain in the head after the use of  
this medicine and should be suspended  
it may be used externally will remove  
cutaneous effusions. it will remove  
the pimpls on the face by making  
a strong infusion of the plant and wash  
in the face

digitalis is more effectual in the evening and may be given in cases of dropsy where there is fever it is a very valuable remedy in cases of dropsy after scarlatina. when there is an increased coagulation of the urine it has a fine effect also in hydrothorax when it purges it never performs a cure it is said to be of use by mixing it with saliva and applying it to the abdomen in ascities. Infusion of 3 to 10 drops of the tincture 3 times a day gradually increased in the dose opium may be added and increases its diuretic effects. Sillea maritima in cases of dropsy combined with scirrosis it is said to have a valuable effect.

December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1835

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## Midwifery & Diseases of Women & Children

By Samuel M<sup>r</sup> Gellatly M<sup>r</sup> D.

Extreme weakness may also be a means of retarding the labour, but we may not be allarmed in those cases and women weakened by previous disease will allow of the parts to be relaxed ~~readily~~ but there are exceptions and will require the forceps in these cases we should not resort to the ergot as the actions of the uterus will be sufficiently strong and in preference we should make use of the forceps. In cases of great debility and a want of sensibility and the woman is in a weakened state, under such circumstances we may expect the labour to be tardious and slow and a little stimulants should be used especially if the woman has ~~been~~ been accustomed to it where the pulse is weak and exhausted stimuli must be used but where the con-

complains of extreme weakness and  
complains of fainting and extreme  
weakness and if we examine the pulse  
it will be hard and contracted the skin  
hot or covered with perspiration and  
is not debility but a state of excitement  
and stimulants would be injurious  
Weakness of the uterus may depend  
upon the bowels are incausum  
trans and when the pains is transmitted  
from the uterus to the bowels and  
symptoms of colic pains be the  
consequence after these have been  
allayed the actions of the uterus will  
go on. it may be the cause of too  
early rupturing the membranes  
and another cause is the too frequent  
~~examinations~~ of the os uteri the  
pains may become languid it will  
sometimes happen in irritable  
states that the labour will go on

for two or three days and they should be considered as true but when true labour does occur under such circumstances that it will be finished in the space of 3 hours, sometimes these pains occur from a feverish state of the system and when she goes to bed the fever may continue all night or nearly all the time a perspiration take place and the women get a little state, a bleeding will relieve this derangement of the system and prevent these unfavourable symptoms. In some cases there is a fullness and sluggishness of the system and the fibres contracting irregularly the cause is an engorgement of the blood in the uterine sinews and a bleeding will establish a speedy contraction of the uterus. in this case we bleed to relieve the fullness but when it does not or does not go

go on after bleeding, we should resort to friction to the abdomen in those torpid states of the system we should resort to the use of senna and rhubarb with a sour lemon this by its stimulating and griping quality bring on the contraction of the uterus, but this should not be used in cases where there is an irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, ergot in these cases is generally resorted to and they should not be resorted to until the parts are relaxed and if resorted to before the child will be destroyed it should be the last means resorted to excepting the instruments, ergot will if used used when the parts are not relaxed cause the most serious consequences to the child and mother but where the parts are relaxed and the uterus torpid in its actions the ergot is

of great value in such cases. it  
may be given in the doses of 5 gr  
every fifteen minutes or more until  
the action of the uterus comes on  
and then discontinued. in cases where  
the hands are cold and the woman  
subject to depression of spirits and  
subject to hysteria depending upon  
a nervous irritability aperients will  
be the proper remedy and after these  
symptoms are allayed the contractions  
will come on regularly the actions  
of the uterus may be suspended for  
a while but this will be followed  
by regular contractions of the uterus  
will come on. injections will be  
of great value of in'nvitation of the  
rectum made of starch or some mu-  
-cilage with a tea-spoon full of laud  
num.

# Theory & Practice of Medicine

By John Renier M.D. December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1935

Inflammation of the narix larynx trachea and Bronchia, it is diseases which are apt to confine itself to one or other of the parts. catarrus simplex and catarrus epidemicus, the former usually passes off with of any medicine though there is a symptomatic fever and the organ of taste & smelling destroyed for a while the appetite is seldom destroyed. it is not a good and safe practice to prescribe those stimulants which have the effect of throwing the patient into a profuse sweat although it often performs a complete cure. The most common cause of fever is the change of temperature as the functions of an organ is increased so is its susceptibility to disease the pickly heat of children is an exalted state of the skin and so with the mucous membrane of the nose and cold driving

the circulation from this organ  
to the internal parts of the body and  
hence the cause of consumption in  
cold climates and weather, the contact  
of dust is often the cause of this disease  
and is most frequently the cause of  
bronchitis. Catarrhus epidemicus usu-  
ally occurs in some seasons of the  
year and seems to be brought about  
by some mortific influence and affecting  
a vast number of individuals at once  
it does not always follow the winds  
it is evidently in the air and gradually  
spreads over a section of the country or  
town in a short time the same is pre-  
vailing in this place at present attend-  
ing with pain in the head and soreness of the  
throat pains resembling those of acute  
remittent, there are scarcely an individ-  
ual of the class that escaped this disease  
and some are unable to leave their rooms

The epidemic catarrh usually comes on with a strong symptomatic fever and deriving pains about the head particularly in the back and effecting the tonsils and veli of the palate the ~~face~~ is flushed it usually attacks those of middle age and seldom children and aged persons but there is exceptions to this rule as both may become affected, sometimes it prevails attacking principally the old, and in some instances it attacks the children particularly if the measles have prevailed and there is a particularly a disposition to the prevalence to an exanthematos affections, it not only extends to man but to horses and dogs they having a discharge from the nose and cough in the milder cases we have little more to do than to advise the patient to avoid the exciting causes and taking a mild purgative but in the severe

form more active measure should  
and must be resorted, but its tendency  
to more serious diseases, antimonials  
and purgatives. In epidemic cataclysm  
the use of bloodletting is often required  
but in the persons we should be exceedingly  
careful in prescribing this remedy  
rather depending upon tertemetic  
Palato tonsilitis or lymphatic tonsil  
itis. there is a disposition to swallow  
the soft palate is relaxed this goes on  
to a stiffness and heat of the part the  
inflammation goes on more deeply in the  
part and the patient will throw his  
chin forward and making but one  
swallow at a time and performed with  
great difficulty which shows that  
the muscles are deranged by inflammation  
the tonsils become swollen and the roof  
of the palate also partaking of the inflam-  
mation and extending along the eustachian  
tube producing deafness and pain

the tonsils will have a fiery red appearance some times deglutition is impeded it often extends to the glands of the part, sometimes <sup>the</sup> inflammation terminates in suppuration and as soon as the lancet is plunged in them it is attended with immediate relief after an attack of this disease the patient becomes exceedingly liable to attacks of the disease from slight exposure bringing it on. There is a form of this disease in warm climates attended with gastritis in these cases it is not confined to the throat but sparing down the throat. sometimes it is the cause of indigestion of improper diet and in these cases an emetic of epicaeulian. Treatment avoids all exposure to cold and diet and when it affects the tongue palate and throat above the glands of the neck becomes

affected bleeding and leeches to the part with tartar emetic and blisters we should be careful to guard against its tendency to more serious consequences the tartar emetic should be used to the extent of vomiting, gargling the throat cinchona infusion  $\frac{4}{3}$  capsicum  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3}$  honey  $\frac{4}{3}$

December 29th 1835

Midwifery By Samuel McEllan M.D.  
 Where there is fullness of the pulse and the woman complains of weakness and great debility although at the same time the pulse is small contracted and hard and at the same time there is increased heat of the skin and febrile symptoms present the uterus acts but feeble in such cases bleeding should be practised in this state the want of action depends upon the congestive state of the uterus the veins are dilated and as soon as this congestive state is relieved by bleeding the action of the uterus will come on

Sometimes there is a violent contraction of the fibres of the uterus forcing down the cervix of the uterus and destroying the child by its pressure upon ~~the~~ it the same <sup>thus</sup> ~~is~~ the case in those cases in which the ergot has been given. The principal contraction is above the os uteri we should not interfere with the uterus in its contraction as this is frequently the cause of their irregular contraction when there is irregular contraction of the uterus we should never think of using ergot as death would be inevitable to the child and frequent that of the mother also. when the action of the action of the uterus is spasmodically contracted we should resort to bleeding and then we may make use of the forceps or introducing the hand and turn. we should always bleed to a decided effect upon the system

Complicated Labours. The cord being  
in some cases too short and is clasped  
among those of complicated labours  
in some cases the cord is long and draw-  
ing down before the head. tumours,  
schistos, cicatrices, calculi in the  
bladder, twins, a strong unresisting hymen  
etc. The cases of twins are rare, and cases  
are recorded of triples. The size of the abdomen  
is not a sign of twins, as the child may be  
large and there may be increased secretion  
of the liquor amnium where the abdomen  
is unusually large has been considered as  
a sign but this may be owing to enlarge-  
ment of the ovaria and enlargement of  
the spleen, but where we can feel two  
enlargements of the abdomen and the  
woman can feel the motion of the children  
in two parts of the abdomen, but the  
most certain is the stethoscope and if  
by it we can hear the motion of the heart

in both sides of the uterus we may be  
sure that there are twins. in case  
of labour we should not interfere  
with the cord but allow it to rest  
a while if we feel the abdomen flexed  
and a hard ball we may be sure that  
there is no other child but if the abdo-  
men is full and distended we should be  
certain as to the truth. if by introducing  
the hand we can feel an arm following  
a head we then are certain of its truth  
When there is twins the labour will be  
slow and when contraction comes on  
both childs will be brought down at once  
and the labour will be slow we should  
not interfere after the first child has  
been expelled then will be a suspen-  
sion of the action of the uterus for  
a while but it will come on again  
when one child has been born we  
should apply a wet dape to the

abdomen and then we can wait for  
two or three hours and when the  
strength of the woman has in a measure  
returned we should resort to means  
to bring away the second by the action  
of the uterus it is always dangerous  
to leave the patient after the first child  
has been born as dangerous hemorrhage may  
take place from the placenta of the  
child born, when the action of the uterus  
does not return upon the second child we  
should rupture the membranes or give  
the ergot to bring on the action of the  
uterus, we should always apply a ban-  
dage around the abdomen of the  
woman, The cause of the second child  
being destroyed by the cord passing down  
between the head and pelvis and pressure  
on the cord is the consequence, the first  
child mostly is a natural presentation  
while that of the second is a brach presentation

In some cases there is a presentation of the head and the foot of the other along side of the first or an arm may present with the head of the other under such cases often one child must be destroyed to save that of the other and the mother in some cases there will be perhaps a presentation of the head and the feet of the other passing down a long side of the body or the head of the other passing down along side of it in those cases we should endeavour to prep up the first by passing in the hand in those cases the woman may die if some measures are not resorted to for to relieve the woman as it will be impossible for a delivery to take place under such circumstances

## Theory &amp; Practice of Medicine

By John Renner M.D. December 29<sup>th</sup> 1835

Laryngitis and croup. Tracheitis or croup.

They are both the same in their effect  
and attack the same membrane. The

larynx in the child is small but after  
puberty becomes enlarged. This part is excep-  
tually liable to become affected in  
children, but in the adult it is more  
rare, it most generally makes its attack  
at midnight damp air the most frequen-  
t cause usually on going to bed the  
child will be affected with a slight  
cold. though appearing in good health  
usually there is about midnight a trouble  
some cough and this is something like  
the sound of the bark of a dog this cough  
is the premonitory symptoms. the child  
appears to be in good health except this  
cough it is merely a local inflammation  
at first the child will be cut all  
day at play and the cough at night the

the cough will be more severe  
and when the symptoms of cough come  
on the fever will develop itself there  
is a croaky cough which becomes more  
hoarse and frequent and more and more  
severe and febrile symptoms increasing  
gradually and the pulse excited and  
the face flushed the child will at  
intervals be awake from sleep with the  
cough and when these symptoms are  
developed the child will be unable  
to lie down but sitting up and fre-  
quently applying the hand to the throat and  
when this is the case the breathing becomes  
obstructed and the redness of the face  
disappears and the child falls into  
convulsions and dies when pressure  
is made on the thyroid ~~and~~ ~~and~~  
cartilage the child complains of  
much pain and there is decided  
marks of inflammation the inflammation

is confined the larynx. Then is ~~form~~  
- it on the larynx a thin white membrane  
-ous substance. This false membrane  
is not always found after death neither  
is it particularly confined to the larynx  
but to all continuous parts neither is it  
always one continuous membrane but  
sometimes it is found in patches over  
the mucous membrane. There is often  
pus effused in the larynx and there  
is a morbid secretion and the child  
makes no effort to throw it off but  
this is not the case in the adult the  
passage of the trachea is much dimin-  
ished in size. and when the child is  
forced to throw up the morbid secretion  
the breathing becomes more free  
and the child relieved for a while but  
when the effusion is such a quanti-  
ty as to prevent a free circulation  
of the blood the system soon begins to  
sink and our remedies which are applied

one of no use. The disease may be  
classified by the following stages which  
is characterised by hoarseness and cough  
and no symptomatic fever present  
the second stage is that of redness  
of the face and fever present and  
hoarseness and some difficulty of breath-  
ing. The third is that in which there is an  
expulsion of lymph and the false  
membrane is formed and the face  
more purple than red the child breath-  
es with a croaking noise appearing as  
if the child breathes through a narrow  
tube with a hissing noise this character-  
ises the third stage which mostly ter-  
minates in death, this membrane is  
sometimes detached and the child is  
unable to throw it up and shedding  
dies by being choked with this mem-  
brane. It is apt to be complicated with  
measles and when this symptoms of

crossed are relieved the measles will  
make their appearance and usually  
of a most violent form, its tendency (that  
is of croup) is in death, it is sometimes  
complicated with palato-tonsilitis  
by the inflammation extending from this  
membrane to the larynx and trachea  
as soon as the person is hoarse and then  
is enough medical aid is necessary and  
the best is an emetic is necessary and  
when the secretions are stopped the tor-  
turate of antimony of the water solution  
of 4 grs to the ounce of water any emetic  
should be the first remedy used  
a child of five years old should take  
a table spoonful of the for mentioned  
solution of the torturate of antimony  
we should see its effect and see it given  
and have a water in our hand to  
see the effect or may repeat it  
too soon if at the end of twenty min-  
utes the child will be affected with

nausea and if more is given it will  
 prevent the effect and a serious  
 consequence may follow but if  
 at the end of 40 minutes there is nausea  
 we need not fear and it is doing all that  
 can be wished and we should wait until  
 fifty minutes have passed and if vomit-  
 ing has not occurred we may then  
 resort to a second dose the food thrown  
 up will not be <sup>undigested</sup> appearing as if  
 it had just been taken a strict anti-pe-  
 rtic diet and prevent exposure  
 if such is not observed there will be  
 a relapse a purgation of calomel  
 should be given shortly after the two  
 -termnitie December 30th 1835

Laryngitis and croup was usually considered  
 one head but considered separate by Rivers  
 and divided into 2 stages. The only remedy which  
 can be relied upon in the ~~second~~ <sup>first</sup> stage of croup  
 is the two termnitie and it is not confined to its antiseptic  
 effects but the nausea that it creates and of the

Tendency to open the bowels but we should not wait more than two hours for this effect before we give a cathartic, the aqueous solution is the best. Calamnel is the best purgative, other emetics will answer but are not so good on account of their not having that tendency to produce nausea, full emesis in the first and ~~second~~ stages is essentially necessary to the cure of the disease. In the second stage of crop and the symptomatic fever is present we must precede the emetic by decided bloodletting the external jugular vein should be opened when the second stage is surging on the third stage rashes should be applied the veins of the arm should be opened when we can obtain a decided bleeding in children of three or four years will bear 3 or 4 ounces and of those of 8 years will bear 8 or 9 ounces. The flushed state of the face may be mistaken for fever, and there is danger in mistaking the third instead of the fourth and we can

our bleeding to the extent recommended in  
the ~~first~~ second stage would be attended with  
fatal syncope. blisters are also recommended  
but not applied to the throat but to the  
the superior part of the sternum leeches  
are advisable where we have carried our  
general bleeding as far as we are justifiable  
in these cases leeches should be applied  
they should not be applied to the throat  
but to the superior part of the sternum  
they are also useful in the third stage  
The polygala Seneca has been recommended  
very highly even in the third stage the  
warm bath is a very valuable remedy  
but should not be applied to the whole  
body unless there is attendant convulsion  
calamnel has been recommended as an astringent  
to an injest extent though seldom lasts  
more than 17 or 18 hours and whatever  
is done should be done quickly and  
calamnel should not be given in very

large doses and should not be relied upon as the chief remedy, fomenting the or steaming the throat is another remedy of some value. In the third stage leeches may be applied with advantage, but few are so lucky as to recover but should we met with decission, tracheotomy may be resorted to. ~~Laryngitis~~ <sup>Laryngitis</sup> of adults, which is but a rare disease it generally arises from palato-tonsilitis and those who are subject to it. It generally passes along down with great pain loss of voice, ~~sharp~~ <sup>sharp</sup> cough, ~~so~~ and sometimes entire loss of deglutition, severe pain it is produced like croup from inclemency of the weather and the same causes which produce croup. Then is difficulty of breathing. The lungs in children is generally inflamed but not in adults

Midwifery By Samuel McClellan M.D.

When premature labour has come on in cases of twins we may wait for the action of the uterus, and the action may not come on for several weeks and the woman may go on with the second child to the full time of utero gestation, but in cases where the woman has gone on to the full time we cannot ~~or~~ should not wait longer than is sufficient for the woman to gain her strength then rupturing the membranes - frictions to the abdomen, if these do not bring on the action the ergot should be given. One of the difficulties in labour is the large development of the child in some cases only part of the fetus will unnaturally large, enlarged heads of such volume as to be impossible to pass through the pelvis, in this case we must reduce the head, or when possible bring it away with the forceps.

The premature ossification of the  
child's head is a cause of difficult  
labour. When the os uteri is not fully  
dilated we never <sup>should</sup> resort to an operation  
unless there is some dangerous synctonus  
present with the mother. When the  
woman has gone over the common  
length of time and the child's head has be-  
come ossified. when we find that we  
cannot bring down the head with the  
forceps without great force or injury  
to the mother we must make use of the  
crotchet. we should never resort to the  
perforator until we have made a long  
trial. or the woman has made long  
effort to deliver the child and not until  
we are certain that the efforts of the  
woman is unable to be delivered and  
not until then should they be used  
in cases of enlarge heads from a collet-  
of water and the labour is difficult. we can

ascertain the size of the head by intro-  
-ducing the hand and passing the fingers  
round the parietal bones we must not  
expect to find the fontanelle for they  
will be entirely obliterated. in those  
cases the forceps will be likely to  
slip off when applied for they are acting  
as it were on a bag filled with water  
In such cases we should resort to  
perforating the head carefully by a long  
trocar and allowing the water to ooze  
out gradually. In such cases the child  
may be born alive and perhaps live.  
In some cases the shoulders may be  
unnaturally large and the head may  
be capable of being brought through the  
pelvis while the shoulders may be too large  
another is when the cord is too short or too long  
When the cord is too short and by pulling  
the cord the uterus may be inverted or  
the placenta drawn away and dangerous  
hemorrhage take place

In cases where the cord is encircled around the neck or limbs of body of the child it should be relieved before the cord is put on the stretch. This should be attended to immediately after the head is born. In asthma labour will not exacerbate the disease, but where the woman is exhausted we must resort to bringing away the child or rather destroy the child than let the woman die without being delivered. If the os uteri is dilatable we must dilate it and bring the child down by the feet. The application can only be used when the os uteri is fully dilated. We must not allow the woman to make use of violent bearing down efforts. Where the heart and arteries are immoderate in their action we must make use of the canact. A rupture of the air cells may be ruptured by such bearing down efforts or blood vessels are broken in the lungs, in such cases we must deliver as soon as possible.

December 31<sup>st</sup> 1835

## Theory &amp; Practice of Medicine By John Revere, M.D.

Tonsilitis is even more fatal than Croup in children it is not characterised by the same croaking cough in children there is a less disposition to the forming of false membrane the treatment is the same as that of the Croup of children bleeding, leeching, purging & blistering. Where we have considered remedies as far as can be with advantage what can then be done where the death of the patient will be inevitable without something else, namely bronchotomy, it has been performed with advantage in children in men, there is objections to performing the operation in children. The living membrane in the child is so irritable and a foreign body introduced will keep of the irritation when there has been formed a false membrane and the operation has been performed and in order to relieve the child we must remove this membrane and in this <sup>doing this</sup> case we must necessarily

tear it away with the forceps and in doing this we tear the living membrane of the trachia and a hemorrhage will take place which will pass directly into the lungs producing convulsions and death from suffocation. We should in all cases where recovery cannot take place without it and even before we have administered our general remedies to such an extent as to produce great debility as then the operation would not be so likely to succeed.

Plethora of the organs contained within the Chest. Mode of examining those diseases by percussion and auscultation. The sense of hearing has hitherto very little used as to ascertain diseases until of late. The lungs is decidedly the most sonorous of any part of the body. Mode of percussion beginning at the sternum passing down to the sixth rib and on the back of the chest beginning at the sternum and passing

down to the 7th rib but in percussing  
the left side when we come to the  
10th rib it will not be sonorous but  
fleshy from its being over the region of  
the heart, the spine of the back is  
also sonorous when struck upon over  
the region of the lungs. we take the  
three fingers together and supported by  
the thumb, in fat persons we must  
strike much harder, in some cases  
we must put on a glove as striking  
with will cause pain, previous to  
making percusion the patient should  
take a full breath and then striking  
in the several parts in succession  
and then striking when expiration  
has taken place when examining the  
chest of one side the patient must  
lend his body on the other and when  
in the stethum he must bend his  
head and body back when the spine he  
must bend the body forward

If when the patient has taken a full inspiration and a dull, <sup>or fleshy</sup> sound is produced and if the same takes place in expiration we may be sure it arises from disorganization

January 1<sup>st</sup> 1836

Lecture on Materia Medica & Therapeutics

By Samuel Calhoun M.D.

1 part Iodine 2 parts hydrosulphate of potash dissolved is an excellent tonic. Iodine is useful in scrophula  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr is sufficient for a dose as a tonic twice a day, in the form of bath it produces prickling sensation of the skin 1/2 gr of the fore mentioned prescription to the quart of water, inglands which are swollen and have put on the chronic form Iodine is an invaluable remedy, blue eyes say Dr. Calhoun is more subject to scrophula, while others say that of black tumours will often be relieved and often cured by fictions of Iodine also useful in diseases of the joints also useful ~~as~~ in injections in sinus of long standing

There is no case of scrofula in which Iodine should form part of the prescription. The dolereup has been cured by Iodine. It has been used in paralasis. Iodine can be passed through the system by galvanism and has succeeded in curing a melted testicle in this way. Iodine may also be passed through the system. Expectorants All medicines which arrest the action of the skin. The skin discharges acetic acid also phosphoric. mucus may be transparent and may be distinguished from pus by its not sinking in water though this will not always hold good in pus from the lungs when we have acted in pleurisy and an expectoration has come on we have brought the patient to a most favourable situation when as another bleeding would arrest this and when this secretion it depels rather than bleeding. we should endeavour to keep the patient in this way sulphate of Potash is an invaluable remedy in hooping cough in the dose of ten grains

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## Midwifery & Diseases of Women & Children

In cases when the arterial action is high the application of the forceps would be injurious as they will increase this excitement, therefore in such cases we must proceed the application of bleeding. An effusion of water either in the abdomen or thorax may be a cause of complicated labour. General debility and enlargement of the abdominal muscles from dropsy will cause a protracted labour, but this is not always the case but labour coming on speedily in such cases. The water from the abdomen in dropsy has been said to pass off through the fallopian tubes. The fallopian tubes will often remain enlarged after parturition as they were when the ovum passed through them.

When the system is sinking instruments should be used and the forceps are the proper instruments in these cases. Taping will be of advantage during pregnancy if the strength

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of the woman will bear it but during labour it would be injurious, a prolapsus of the vagina from a collection of fluid behind the vagina forming a tumour which can be felt and when the hips is raised it will gravitate backward, it must not be mistaken for a the intestines which sometimes pass down which may be distinguished by the rumbling noise when they are moved when these are the cause of protracted labour it should be forced back and kept there until the head of the child has come down, if it is depending upon a collection of water it may be advisable to puncture the tumour, Punctures should be made in those parts which would be likely to produce a contusion of the parts from the pressure of the head of the child, all these tumours of the vagina will be the cause of injury

unless seduced, fomentations &c to the part. A collection of water in the uterus itself, which may depend upon the same causes of dropsy, the labour will depend not upon the size of the child which is in these cases small but upon the state of the system. Inflammation of the vagina, labia, &c are sometimes dependent upon improper management, from other causes such as laceration from the rigidity of the parts and the child forcibly extracted in this state. when the head of the child passes violently on the neck of the bladder we must endeavour to bring the head of the child down, sloughing may be the consequence and the urine passed from the neck of the bladder if it does not depend upon the impaction of the child's head and the pulse is hard and full bleed until an impression is made on the pulse fomentations to the back of poppy heads or uterus fomentation.

January 1<sup>st</sup> 1836

# Theory & Practice of Medicine by John Revere M.D.

In diseases of the heart percusion does but little unless from great disorganisation in the region of the heart. but by putting the ear directly in the region of the heart we can hear any derangement in this organ, but very feebly ~~is~~ This plan without the stethoscope. The first instance that lead to this discovery was that of rolling a piece of paper up and applying it to the chest when the sound of the contraction of the heart was evident.

Immediate auscultation is that of applying the ear immediately to the chest. Mediate auscultation is that of making use of the stethoscope. This is only one of many means and should not be abused. In employing the stethoscope the patient is to lie flat in the same way as examining the voice than the respiration. we should always allow the lining of the body between our instrument the same in percussion.

Practice continued. January 5<sup>th</sup> 1836  
Philadelphia. Pennsylvania

Theory & Practice of Medicine by John Revere MD Jefferson College

Bronchitis Chronic. Cough comes on in intervals all the organs become affected, loss of appetite, inanition and death follows it comes on from a local irritation directly applied to the throat, it arises from the acute form, it arises from local irritants, such as dust which have spicula, glass cutters and stone cutters, hockling play, all manufactures in which there is much dust which have these spicula, will often bring on this disease, chronic affections of the lungs mostly arises from such causes. There is cough and difficulty of breathing the first symptom which alarms the patient is the spitting of blood, a boy was affected by breathing hair to free it from the dust for the use of saddle makers. The expectoration becomes copious, and the patient becomes emaciated

It is sometimes attended with intermission and then coming on again, there is another form which comes on by derangement of the stomach, flatulence and tenderness of that organ if the patient is a female the menstrual period will cease and hysterical affections will arise with palpitation of the heart, after a while there will arise a troublesome cough which is often mistaken for phthisis pulmonalis and there is no doubt but phthisis pulmonalis does arise from this cause in many cases, and if it attacks a broken down constitution they mostly perish and it is attributed to consumption In phthisis pulmonalis the lungs does not colaps and have often a bright red appearance and when grasped still retain their elasticity there is often an adhesion of the lungs with the pleura, costalis.

The disorganization of the lungs is mostly on the posterior part, and have become hepatized and thickened. Is it proper to treat this disease by bloodletting, but the cases are rare in which it can be applied with advantage and safety, it is better to nose up the system than to have recourse to a remedy of such doubtful efficacy. In those cases in which it can be recommended is in cases of hemorrhage from the lungs from the irritation of dust. local bloodletting is better than general, counter irritation is an invaluable. There is but little pain at first but afterward involving other parts there is pain of two kinds, where we have this in the chest we may be sure that disorganization is going on and over the ~~far~~ part when the fixed is we must cut and make counter irritation and where we have the second or sharp acute sticking pain which is in the pleura we must apply

a blister over the part which is the best an emetic should be used, epicae and hanc is the best, for the stomach is insensible and if a purgative be given it will act powerfully on the bowels. we must use the epicae hanc in small doses say two grains of the epicae, with five grain of mustard, expectorants is of great value. The niners tincture of the colchicum autumnale with has been used with advantage. the stimulating balsoms was used such as balsam Copain and highly recommended, but has been found to be injurious. Mercury when carried to the extent of slight tyalism is one of the best remedies we can use if given in minute doses, give one grain in consideration with opium. one of the best expectorant pills is the following

Opium 8 to 12 grs { one pill on going to  
Isquills viii bed make tyalism is  
Tartar emetic i produced  
Colomel 2 to viii

Sulphat of Tinine is another remedy which has been used with advantage the vapour of tea is of value in some instances. A diet milk and water, allowing no stimulating diet should be allowed, no meat or anything that excites the pulse avoiding the changes of temperature not exposing himself to cold, which has a tendency to cripel and break down the system and burns the sun should not be heated with a stone as the anthracite coal, an open fire place with wood is the best, The strictest attention should be paid to the clothing, when ever the atmosphere is dry wrapping the patient up in warm clothing and then taking exercise in a carriage, when we are certain that the case is chronic bronchitis ~~we have~~ and he is getting worse instead of better we must shift him off to some warmer country, but we must be certain that the air is not phthisis pulmonalis

Lecture on Midwifery B. Smith M<sup>c</sup>Gillan M<sup>D</sup>

Rigidity of the external organs bleeding will not always produce immediate relaxation, bleeding to faintness may suspend the labour. Where there is rigidity we must not expect to produce a complete relaxation in the early part of labour by copious bleeding. We must not resort to instruments to dilate the external parts until we have failed in our attempts by bleeding. Scissars is generally found on the cervix of the uterus. We should always prevent a great degree excitement either of the arterial or nervous, from these causes we have often rupture of the uterus, the rigidity of the uterus may be kept down by keeping this in view keeping the pulse soft, in cases where a relaxation will not take place we must pass a bistort to the uterus and making two incisions into it and in this way the delivery will take place

Where we find tumours we must not allow the labour to be lingering and most generally these tumours are the cause of a rupture where the action is allowed to go on in an excited state, fumigations and colaflower experience will prevent impregnation from taking place but where they occur after it has taken place the action of the uterus will go on rapidly and the labour will be speedy, the pressure of the child will squeeze out the serum and after this will be nearly obliterated but sometimes they will after labour speedily develop and destroy the woman. In ulcerations the labour will not be more tedious, if the pulse is frequent and small in ulceration we should not allow the labour to be tedious but deliver as soon as possible ~~for~~ fatal syncope may take place. In cases when the os uteri is not large enough to admit a probe we must only consider the unpleasant symptoms as they arise and the labour will be likely to go on well.

Twisting of the cervix may take place  
and the os uteri will not be found and  
an operation of an incision may be performed  
unnecessarily we should always keep this in  
mind. The same in a setrouerian. When the  
os uteri cannot be found, pass the finger  
all round the vagina and likely it will be  
found far back in the bottom of the vagina  
The operation of excising the neck of the  
uterus is a serious affair from the hemorrhage that  
may take place. The os uteri may protrude through  
the external parts and by making a cruciate  
incision into the os uteri the relaxation will  
speedily come on. In depositions of the os uteri  
the finger can often break them down, but  
a blunt instrument is not advisable a bistoury  
should be used, if we cut into the anterior  
part would be in danger of wounding the  
bladder and posteriorly that of the rectum and  
we must always choose a more safe part  
the os uteri will present a small simple

making a crucial incision in that the extent should not be carried more than an inch each way. If there is a disposition to sink we must deliver as soon as possible. If the waters have escaped we should introduce the hand and turn, if the waters have long escaped and the child's head passed down into the pelvis we should use the forceps and the ergot may be used under favourable circumstance if these will not produce any affect the perforator should be used. diseased states of the heart may be attended by fatal syncope and often from diseased state of the spinal cord in these cases we should never allow great efforts of the woman and as soon as we can we should produce a speedy delivery. sometimes anti spasmatics may be of use and in other cases stimulants must be used. in some cases bleeding will be attended with fatal syncope sometimes in violent pains in the head and flushed face after bleeding and cupping to the head

large doses of opium will often relieve them completely, after a woman has been delivered she should not be moved from one couch to another, and merely raising the head will sometimes be attended with fatal syncope. Convulsions, are sometimes the cause of weakness and often precede fainting. The pulse will be small and weak, the skin will be bleached and white, even the raising of the hand will be attended with syncope. Stimulants must be used such as brandy, opium should be used. If the woman is likely to die we must endeavour to save the child, we cannot tell for fifteen or half an hour we cannot tell whether the woman is dead or alive in these extreme fainting. Hysterical convulsions which rarely occur in labour but frequently in gestation a hissing noise and a moist skin these are by no means so dangerous as the former, cool applications, opium, and all narcotics &c when they <sup>occur in a plethoric habit</sup> <sub>they are dangerous</sub>

Theory & Practice of Medicine By John Rivers

Inflammation of the lungs may be divided into those of the mucous, serous, and parenchymatous texture of the lungs. Acute pneumonitis generally comes on by a strong symptomatic fever & it is sometimes confined to one side but generally on both, if on one side he lies on the ~~affected~~ <sup>affected side</sup> the effort of speaking and coughing is attended with pain the same is the case in taking a full inspiration hurried and short respiration attended with a short and grunting cough. The face is blue rather than red, at first the expectoration is increased in quantity after the inflammation has been fully established the expectoration is coloured with blood, it is sometimes thrown up in a fluid state and sometimes coagulated. When the parenchyma of the lungs takes this is always the case the pulse is much excited frequent hard and tense the digestive organs are always deranged the bowels

are costive the blood is highly coagulated and often headache the fever usually has two exacerbations in the course of the day percussive and auscultation determines often determining the extent of the inflammation giving a flabby sound, when an inflammation takes place a tumefaction takes place and when respiration takes place through these narrowed passages it becomes modified and instead of hearing by the stethoscope the air rushing backward and forward we hear but slightly and a crepitous sound this is heard in the advanced stages the passage becomes blocked up and solidified of the consistence of flesh or the liver and is called a hepatisation of the lungs. after the lung has been laid in water for some time it resumes its elasticity the resonance is lost and we can still hear some of the respiratory action we can determine that hepatisation has taken place, in some cases the breathing

becomes much louder, besides the pusile shouchus we will hear a hissing noise and appear as if the person was speaking through a number of tubes. In the third stage the respiratory sound will be lost. The progress is very rapid especially if it attacks both lungs, it is usually protracted to 10 or 40 days. It may terminate in hepatisation, resolution, edema, suppuration, and gangrene the last may be determined by the great fetor of the breath. In engorgement there escape a bloody mucus when an incision is made. In hepatisation when we grasp it it is hard and when an incision is made <sup>not so much</sup> ~~more~~ blood escapes.

Than in the latter, there <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ an enlargement of the lung instead of being as bright as the former <sup>it</sup> more yellow and instead of blood a <sup>escaping</sup> yellow fluid escapes having the odour of piss when an incision is made both lungs are never hepatised, the disorganisation is often circumscribed part in a hepatised and

part undergoes the next stage of suppuration while another part may have only the first stage going on. The last stage is in gangrene which is a rare occurrence, occasionally it terminates in edema and exhibits a white greyish hue and when pressure is made it leaves a dent as in the external edema. Acute paroxysm it is occurs most usually between the age of puberty and forty. It most frequently occurs in those who are exposed to dust and in blacksmiths and those confined in close rooms such as seamstresses. more frequently in cold and damp weather than in dry. It occasionally prevails epidemically. It sometimes attacks one person frequently. Treatment with regard to bloodletting which has been acknowledged by all writers as useful it is to be used freely from a large orifice to a decided effect. it was generally the practice to follow the bleeding

with purgatives. if no effect in the course of 6 or 12 hours we must have recourse to that remedy again. The tartrate of antimony is one of the greatest value in this disease the form of exhibiting the tartrate of antimony is in the form of the Italians. There are circumstances in which copious bleeding will be injurious. The best practice is to begin with a moderate bleeding then giving a dose of calomel then giving one grain of tartrate of antimony every two hours we must be bold and persevering in the use of the antimony nor should we be deterred in those cases where purging and vomiting takes place combining a few drops of Dr opii when expectoration takes place we should make use of the inhalation of warm water the water should not be very hot for in this case the lungs are very tender counter irritation is very good and must be employed & calomel

Medevicery, Jan 8<sup>th</sup> 1836

In symptoms of Hysteria where the pulse is full and hard in Labour we should consider it as a dangerous symptom other parts of the system may become deranged. derangement of the spinal may produce a derangement of the uterus and of the ganglionic system of nerves producing an effect upon the brain convulsions of three kinds. viz hysteriac epilepsy and others of various symptoms of the puerperal kind. In those of the puerperal kind often require bleeding. The convulsions will often be of a hysterical kind she will perhaps have pain in the head and will be able to hear what is said but will not be able to return an answer. In other cases the convulsions are more severe with decided impress on the brain and in some cases these convulsions will have such a decided impress on the brain

attended with sterterous breathing  
and will remain in an insensible  
state through the whole course of labour.  
In some cases the convulsions will  
be severe by irritation of the intestinal  
canal and as soon as we have given  
something to carry off these irritating  
matters the patient will be relieved.  
The skin and head will be cold and  
contracted. In those cases where the  
impression is on the brain with a  
convulsive state depending upon dis-  
tension of the brain in these cases we  
must bleed in a prompt manner  
we would rather kill the patient  
by bleeding than let her die of convul-  
-sions. we must give large doses of  
purgatives say 15 gr cal to 30 gr jalop  
injections are useful if they can be  
resorted to but the spasmodyc affec-  
tion of sphincter muscle will prevent  
us cold to the head & C

1025.

January 8<sup>th</sup> 1836

## Theory & Practice of Medicine By John Revere, M.D.

Hepatisation consists of converting the lungs into a hard mass it loses its crepitac and appearance. The disorganisation of the mucous membrane may go on for a great length of time without death, but on the contrary in cases where the parenchyma of the lungs are affected. The bleeding in the latter form should be decided while in the former it might be injurious if given to too great extent. The taste of partimony is an invaluable remedy but must not be depended wholly upon but depend upon bleeding to subdue the action of the inflammation, counterirritation and topical bleeding calomel is a valuable remedy in this disease Chronic Pneumonitis. Is often the sequel of the acute form. There is difficulty of breathing, cough and pain in the side, feeling well in the day but those symptoms coming on in the night there will be febrile symptoms in those cases at night. In those cases in

which the patient complains of alarming symptoms and the pulse not much more in frequency than in health is curable. At night the symptoms of cough and pain in the side with febrile symptoms and toward morning the patient breaks out into a sweat. He pays no attention to his disease. The digestive organs are generally good. At night all the affections return again. He gradually gets worse. He cannot stand exercise. He pays no attention until he gets very bad. Toward the last stage of the disease the pulse varies from 90 to 120 in a minute. There will be edema of the feet, hepatization and gradually involving all the other parts. This is different from phthisis pulmonalis. First it is attended with hepatization while the other depends upon tubercles. It is curable while the other is not. When this disease occurs in a scrophulus the case is doubtful one or both lungs is generally affected. Percussion and the stethoscope is here an invaluable in determining the disorganization.

Cupping over the part as in chronic bronchi-  
tis, desiccation & different modes of counter-  
irritation, mercury may be carried to  
the extent of typhism as in chronic bronchitis  
but not in such minute doses. They do not  
bear exercise as well as in chronic bronchitis  
generally exercise in a carriage is all that they  
can bear. Pleuritis is much the same of pneu-  
monitis and connected with it. This disease  
is often the cause of hydrothorax. It is attended  
with a sharp pain darting through them as  
usually on one side, most usually on the lower  
part of the lung pains darting through the  
lung to the back and sometimes to the shoul-  
der. Increased pain in coughing and in taking  
a full breath. he will not as in pneumonitis  
lay on the affected side but on the well side  
and in a semi recumbent posture. The slight  
est motion increases the pain in the  
semi recumbent posture he is unable  
to breathe with the diaphragm. If he lays

on the diseased side some pressure will be made on the intercostal places and causes pain. The substance of the lung lays on the inflamed part and increases the pain. The respiration is frequent and languid. The pulse is hard and frequent, but occasionally it is weak and compressible, the symptomatic fever is extremely severe in some cases and not unfrequently the stomach and liver become involved in the inflammation. In acute pleuritis it is sharp but pneumonitis it is fixed and circumscribed and not so short. The expectoration is not of any peculiar form as it is in pneumonitis. The progress of this disease is varied generally it is protracted to the forth day it generally affects those of narrow chest and when once affected it produces a predisposing cause to the disease. The diseased part has a uniform redness with read points, which is peculiar to this disease. Thickening of the membrane is an uncommon occurrence which is but occasionally it does ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> occur

We not infrequently find cartilaginous deposition on the pleura, but it usually produces an effusion of lymph producing false membranes. an effusion of serum producing hydrothorax is an occurrence from pleuritis. When the patient died of an robust constitution the water has the appearance of whey, but in the ~~robust~~ feces it is white and difficult of cure terminating in complete hydrothorax, the former has often the appearance of floculi this occurs from the false membrane being detached and mixing with the fluid. But in some cases this false membrane is not detached. There is thrown out from this membrane a fiber like fibril and displacing the lung and the lung cannot expand and will be collapse from this pressure. Pleuritis may terminate in a few hours and may be protracted to the twentieth, it produces a liability to a recurrence, but in some cases it prevents such recurrence, but most frequently is the case or lays the predisposing cause to the disease afterward, &c.

January 9th 1830

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Theory & Practice of Medicine By John Revere M.D.

Acute Pleuritis. The redness is not uniform over the membrane as in other membranes but being in patches as if powdered on the membrane there is formed a false membrane which becomes organised in some cases and this false membrane is liable to become inflamed and forming another of the same kind. In all cases there is more or less of this false membrane formed. Occasionally there is pus formed, called empyema when this occurs there is a manifest enlargement of that side, of course there is no enlargement which may be told by passing a ribbon from the spine across the back round to the middle of the sternum if the patient is not very robust. Treatment, it may vary little from pneumonia and the modified appearance is nearly the same bleeding should be avoided

to the same extent as in pneumonia. Tinctures of antimony should be used and Galonel should be used. Blisters should not be applied in the early stages of the disease but wait until we see what the effects of a bleeding will do in reducing the inflammation. It is improper to use them until the arterial action is subdued. In chronic pneumonia its termination is in solidification in chronic pleuritis <sup>in</sup> an effusion of water in the chest. In cases in which an effusion has taken place a difficulty of breathing will occur and the patient troubled with dreams if he was falling from a slight compression on the heart will be the consequence. The patient cannot at last lie down but is compelled to sit up. The exertions will be great in consequence.

of an abscess which have burst. The chest will be larger the intercostal spaces will project and appear fuller. There is an effusion of blood in the chest in some cases in pathological examination. The appearance is as if one shoulder is lower than the other from being drawn down. Where an effusion is taking place the lung will be depressed and the water occupy the same space which the lung occupied; and of course the lung will collapse, but not becoming disorganized as was supposed, but can be blown up into its elastic state as before. Now and then a gangrene will occur as a consequence of pleuritis which will be known by the stench of the breath. An effusion of air occasionally occurs from chronic pleuritis and when a knife is plunged in the intercostal spaces will escape with a hissing noise. By percussion we are able to ascertain how far an effusion has taken place.

By the stethoscope we can also ascertain the same, the respiratory murmur will be lost, only on the posterior part and this is the ~~cause~~<sup>arises from</sup> of the lungs having an attachment to the spine. When adhesions take place we will have the same sound as if disorganisation had taken place. There is a sound in emphysema called the tumbling metallic sound, having the sound which is produced when we strike on a teacup or piece of silver. When an effusion takes place in the chest is there no means to relieve this what would be the consequence if we made an opening into the chest namely, a collapse from air rushing in and this will produce inflammation

January 11<sup>th</sup> 1835

## Materia Medica & Therapeutics By Samuel Collier

cases of epilepsy which arise from high living should be counteracted by low diet such as whey, apples, prunes, &c. whey is the weakest diet that we can use it reduces the pulse. hectic fever is cured by a watery diet nutritious diet may be reduced by in the moring by considering the coction. when broken up is the most digestible. all animals that are to the flesh is the most digestible. dispepsia; if the patient has led a sedentary habit the first symptom will arise which is costiveness this must be relieved then attention to diet if depending upon depression of mind this must be relieved and then attention to diet. There are five substances that may act on the stomach bitter sweet, sour, &c. broiling undone is considered the most nourishing broiling and roasting abstract their nutritive qualities

They expose milk to heat and add a little  
vinegar or wine, these are called wine or  
vinegar whey they are said to be efficacious if  
we meet with a person which is nearly  
starved to death and we give him any  
thing but water or whey we will be  
sure to kill him. The way to make  
the wine whey is to boil a pint of milk  
add 3 or 4 ounces of pure wine then sepa-  
rate and slightly boil again. Cataplaems  
are made by simply by boiling the substances  
and adding mustard or any thing which we  
wish. Those who are sedentary require less  
food. Those who labour require more one  
ounce of solid will be sufficient for  
the former but the latter may require  
as much as 6. 7. or 8 ounces according to  
circumstances. It is said that women  
bear abstinence longer than men. Some  
have passed as long as sixty days without  
eating but very little. The application of  
water will have a modi<sup>d</sup> effect if continued long

Injections will support the patient in some cases for a long time. Females require less food than men young more than old, and we require more in winter than in summer. Children should principally be confined to vegetable diet. Women should not be accustomed to take stimulants such as punch during pregnancy or suckling as it will have a bad effect by accustoming the child to the affect of the stimulant, rest of body and mind will have a fine affect in subduing the pulse, Conversation has a bad effect on the sick after producing delirium in some cases. it should not be allowed after delivery as it has a bad affect. injections of blood into the veins will produce a fine affect in producing heat and strength, care must be taken that no air gains admission into the vein for a thimble full of air will destroy the patient when it reaches the heart, Gout produces enormous quantities of acid. The acetic acid is the most common

January 11<sup>th</sup> 1836

Midwifery By Samuel McClellan M.D.  
Unnatural labours Rupture of the uterus  
is attended with the most unfavourable  
circumstances. It may arise from from-  
rupturing the membranes too soon and  
it may arise from some one part or  
limb of the child pressing against the  
walls of the uterus. the contractions of the  
uterus against the projection of a limb may  
cause such an effect. Rigidity of the  
uterus has been considered as a cause  
when the membranes have been evacuated. another  
cause is when the child's head is too large  
the head of the child pressing upon the  
anterior part of the uterus producing  
irritation and congestion and sloughing  
and when labour comes on this part  
will be ruptured and the child escaping  
into the abdomen. Another cause of  
rupture or laceration is from a  
projecting spine of the ilium cutting  
through the uterus another cause

is a softening of the coats of the uterus itself. Induration, from morbid growths, or Schirrus may cause a weakening of the part and become a cause. Turning the child while the uterus is in violent contraction, if we in these cases turn the child by the feet or in returning the feet be a cause of rupture. In all these cases by injurious efforts in attempting to turn while the uterus is in violent contraction.

The violent contractions of the uterus by some unnatural efforts or improper medicines. Women in the last stages of gestation sometimes are troubled with violent spasms or cramps of the inferior extremities which sometimes is followed by a discharge of blood through the external organs and a <sup>rupture</sup> take place. These cases are very rare and are most of nervous females. We should never allow the contractions of the uterus go on so

far as to terminate in a rupture of the uterus. Free injections and opiates should be used to allay the violent contractions and the os uteri dilates and labour does not terminate in the birth of the child we must resort to other means to deliver the woman and we should never allow the woman to go on too long without such means. When a rupture has taken place there will be an acute pain as if a sword was passed through the body escape of blood through the external port, preceding of the child's head tenderness of the abdomen, vomiting of a <sup>dark brown</sup> yellowish fluid, a rapid and ~~hard~~ contracted pulse will take place and finally a sinking of the patient. When the child's head is wedged in the pelvis sometimes will not recede and this symptom cannot always be depended upon in ruptures of the uterus the contraction will cease and a cessation of pain. When a rupture has taken place we must deliver

as soon as possible it rupture generally takes place in the cervix sometimes it takes place much lower down. When it takes place low down the child will not always escape in the abdomen. When the rent takes place on the anterior part, the woman will more generally recover. The difference is that when it takes place on the posterior part more serious injury will be done to surrounding parts. The management is to deliver as soon as possible. When it has escaped into the abdomen pass the hand through the rent and taking hold of the feet and deliver the woman in this way. we may evenhaft to enlarge the rent. and unwilling to deliver. and we are justifiable in enlarging the aperture if it is contracted by the knife. This plan is better than making a section through the abdomen and uterus. The irritation will be great and the woman may sink in a

few hours. If we cannot deliver in the fore mentioned way we are justifiable in cutting through the abdomen especially if it has remained in the abdomen some time. the success in resorting to gastrotomy depends upon the early attempt in which it is made. When a rupture has taken place, if we cannot deliver by the head we must resort to turning and severing the feet and deliver in that way we may resort to the perforator. January 11th 1836.

### Theory & Practice of Medicine

As a consequence of inflammation of the pleura or costal is a deposit of a concreta substance or fluid. Pleuritic pleuritis seldom terminates favouable but in disorganization, and occasionally a cure is performed by nature and not by art. by absorbing the effused fluid and a cure performed, when absorption takes place the lung is again forced out

again but never to the same extent as it was originally and the chest is forced in to fill up the vacancy and a firm adhesion takes place. The shoulder is then drawn down and forward. Some articles of the *materia medica* do produce an absorption of the fluid. An attempt has been made to open the chest to evacuate the fluid, but the atmospheric air rushes in and only a change of circumstances takes place, only of a worse kind. In cases where an abscess has formed between the *pleura pulmonalis* and *pleura parietalis* we can resort to this operation with success. Phthisis pulmonalis is not considered as one of the phlegmasia, but is a chronic disease not of the phlegmasia. In cases of this disease there is more or less cough and difficulty of breathing manifested in some part of the chest, dyspnoea, the expect

tion is different sometimes white and at other times yellow. These pass on to hectic fever and death. Some have recommended the peruvian bark in this disease as a specific. Some have recommended bleeding while others do not some at all exercise while others considered as injurious. In all these diseases of the chest are not necessarily fatal. We do not find in the chest either watery or purulent appearance but we find tubercles developed in the substance of the lungs. They are found in some of the inferior animals, especially in the herbivorous and but rarely in carnivorous and most seldom in the dog they are found in birds. Animals in a warm climates are exceedingly apt to be affected with tubercles. They have been found under two forms first as granular masses second in distinct masses. at first they are the size of a millet seed enlarging to the size of hemp seed and cheung

sometimes they are few, but in some cases they are of countless masses they at last become united forming one mass when they become of the size of a cherry stone the centre becoming soft and gradually softening and is coughed up leaving an excavation in the lungs. while others are softening in the same way ready to be expectorated. They are more frequently developed in the left lung than in the right while one crop is disappearing another is coming on. These tubercles are found in all parts of the body, in the liver not infrequently, and in the intervals of some cases. These tubercles do not necessarily exist as a consequence of phthisis but are found when there is no affection of the lungs. It is not uncommon to see in the lungs of patients who have died of this disease excavations so large that would admit the fist with cross bands running through the excavation. They are not always

white but approaching to black  
 They are formed by a disposition of the body  
 some suppose them to be minute glandular  
 bodies, affected by low chronic inflammation.  
 These bodies are considered as the results  
 of inflammation by some. January 12<sup>th</sup> 1836.

*Materia Medica & Therapeutics* By Samuel Calhoun M.D

The system may be supported by water for  
 a long time. The mind must be kept quiet in the  
 antiphlogistic plan. Antacids. acetic, muriatic  
 acid, phosphoric &c are often generated and by  
 the exhibition of some of the mercurials may  
 be attended with serious consequences  
 Antacids have been used in some diseases  
 of the skin which depends upon an acid  
 in the stomach. Carbonate of potash often  
 relieves these trouble some jupules of young  
 persons. The stomach has much to do  
 in these diseases, such as an itching of the  
 skin as if ants were crawling over the  
 skin. Sulphur has been the medicine recom-  
 mended in this disease

Carbonate of soda and reubarb combined is the most valuable effect in all diseases, when we wish to clear out the bowels. Antacids are absorbed and hence the utility of making use of them in diseases of the lungs & ammonia. The aqua ammonia is the best in the dose of 20 to 30 drops as an antacid. The carbonate of lime and lime water it may be given to the extent of a wine glass full of the water, as an antacid. diarrhea which is marked by bilious discharges occurring in warm weather antacids given in this state would be injurious but after the bowels have been cleared out they will become an invaluable remedy in facilitating a cure. Chalk  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{2}{3}$  gume, also  $\frac{2}{3}$  with  $\frac{2}{3}$  of water is the best way to administer the chalk a teaspoonful for a dose. chalk, magnesia, sulphur &c all which are of a dry powder has a tendency to form concretions in the bowels forming concretions which finally destroy the patient.

We may add to chalk, tonics and opium if required. Chalk rubbed up in mercury may begin in about ten gr this is valuable to prevent an acid from acting on the mercury and converting it into a poison Magnesia, is valuable in keeping the bowels open. The alkalies are sometimes taken as poison. The volatile alkali will produce inflammation of the lungs if held to the nose for a half an hour. Vinegar diluted in water is the best remedy for the alkalies when taken as poisons, all astringents will be injurious, diluents should be used freely. Astringents, are those medicines which constringe the muscular fibre. They have an effect upon the blood vessels and when taken into the stomach in menorrhagia will stop the bleeding in fifteen minutes. showing a distant effect acting on the nerves which communicate to the muscular fibre a paralyzing effect

They have an effect on the heart and arteries, when not excited. They are tonic in these effects, Senna is very much less  
-ifited from astringents, but in mucous secretions of the lungs they have but very little affect, but when taken internally and applied to the uterus has a fine affect if regard be had to the rules which follows they will not have an astringent affect when the heart and arteries are highly excited but will act as a purgative. They should not be given in <sup>an</sup> excited state of the heart and arteries. They are useless in those cases in which fever is present. They are used in gonorrhea with decided effect. They should be ascribed with the greatest care in gleet and must not be given if there is pain present and should be used in small doses in this affection. They should not be used in gonorrhea until the inflammation is subdued and by such giving

them in this stage of the disease may bring on an affection of the bladder and testick. Astringents are useful in intermittents by their tonic affect. Narcotics operating by affecting the brain, but astringents the muscular fibre. Vegetable astringents are refered to the brain, but this is doubtful as they all run into each other and the gallic acid has an astringent. The oak barks have been used in leucorea and other similar affection, prolapsus ani by making a poultice on the rectum. They have been used in hemis Midwifery January 19<sup>th</sup> 1836

When the child has escaped in the abdomen and has been allowed to remain there for some time an operation would not be advisable the child be dead and if we operate it must be to relieve the woman but the irritation which will be present will be likely to destroy the woman if we attempt an operation

When we operate we must do it soon after the escape of the child into the abdomen. Symptoms of sinking will come on after the operation and we should make use of fomentations and stimulants internally, opium &c. We must operate speedily when a rupture of the posterior part takes place the escape of the intestines will be troublesome we must confine the woman on her back and make moderate pressure by introducing a sponge into the vagina elevating the hips. Hemorages in a small quantity is to be looked upon as of service but when to the extent of a pint it should always excite alarm. There are four different kinds of hemorrhage. The placenta is placed near the os uteri, and if attached at any part hemorrhage will be attended with danger to the woman and if attached at the os uteri and a hemorrhage will in the consequence another kind is when it is attached to the fundus

hemorrhage may depend upon a detachment of the deciduous membrane. There may be a great gush of blood and in a few minutes she will lose a gallon of blood and it may be attended with a dribbling away of blood for several days. The former is much more dangerous, especially if pain is not present, and when these pains are absent they are to be looked upon as a dangerous thing but when present it is to be looked upon as a favourable circumstance. When hemorrhage occurs from a detachment ~~from~~ of the placenta it is considered as dangerous is before the full term of gestation if the placenta is placed over the os uteri hemorrhage will come on about the sixth month and sometimes at the seventh. When it occurs at the 7th month it will be profuse if at the 8th it will be extremely profuse the rupture depends upon the natural dilation of the os uteri and a rupture of these vessels will be the consequence

fainting is a favourable, and coagulation of blood will have the tendency to arrest the hemorrhage. If the hemorrhage comes on at the last three weeks of gestation we should deliver as soon as possible. When the discharge comes on in a stream of a red colour we may be sure that the placenta is attached to the os uteri and has become detached in some part when attached at the upper part of the uterus and become detached in this state the blood will not escape but be confined in the uterus the uterus will become distended and the woman will sink. It frequently occurs that the child will be destroyed by a coagulation of blood between the placenta and uterus. If the discharge comes on in a gradual manner we may suspect a separation of some part of the decidua but when profuse we should suspect the placenta as be in the source from which it proceeds, and we should endeavour to make an examination at once if the hemorrhage has not ceased.

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but if the hemorrhage has ceased we should be cautious in making an examination as we may detach the coagulum and cause the hemorrhage to return. but when we are called in the last weeks of gestation we should not be satisfied with examining with one finger alone but passing the hand in and ascertain the situation of the child and placenta. It will be distinguished from a coagulation of blood by the granules and strings grouped together. the placenta will be firm but the blood will be easy broken by slight pressure

Theory & Practice of Medicine by John Penruitt M. D.

1836  
January 12<sup>th</sup>

The most common form which those tubercles form are of granules of a homogeneous appearance. in excavations of the lungs the arteries become exposed and pass into inflammation and ulceration and hence the cause of hemoptysis in consumption. These excavations may go on to destroy the whole lung.

These tumours are in some way connected with inflammation. Tubercles are seldom found in the fetus, though they have been mentioned by some writers as its being the case but they are extremely rare. Injuries on the side has been mentioned in one case of being the cause of tubercles. Hydatids, or cestosis, have been supposed to be the cause of tubercles. They are supposed to be animals possessing life but in the lower order and these acting as a foreign body. These growing cause those tumours or tubercles of the lungs. They are supposed to be independent bodies. It is said that these tubercles do not exist in the dog. It has not been proved that when once tubercles has been formed that they have been absorbed but when once developed go on to disorganisation. These bodies are nothing more than a mortid growth of small glandular bodies. Tubercles are seldom found except <sup>in</sup> persons of a scrophulous disposition. Phthisis Pulmonalis is a disease which is attended with pain, expectoration, hectic fever, emaciation and death. They have light hair, the limbs are long the shoulders contracted forward like eyes.

turned uper lip. but occasionally we see persons of dark hair and dark eyes. but seldom do we find persons of a well formed chest and a disposition to corpulence. It is said that persons of white and pearly teeth are liable to this disease their teeth are seldom carious. this however is not the case in this country. A slight cough in such persons as have the scrofulous disposition should be attended to. especially if he has been attacked with swellings of the lymphatic glands. When it originates spontaneously it goes on very gradually and the first symptoms have been over looked. And in fact now he can not walk up stairs without fatigue touched with a dry hacking cough and if we count the respiration which should be in health about 18 in a minute it will be now 30 or 40. the pulse is more frequent than in health he cannot take a full breath or retain it long after which he is excited to cough. When hectic fever comes on the cough is seldom dry

but an expectoration follows. When the hectic fever comes on they are slight. If in hectic the patient is troubled with languor at certain periods in the day we may be sure that tubercles are rapidly forming. Sappid emaciation will now follow. There is a hectic flush of the ~~dry~~ face some time in the day the voice becomes hoarse and emaciation follows. If in <sup>females</sup> amenorrhea will occur when the hectic fever takes place.

There will be toward the last stage of consumption edematosus swelling. The shoulder and scapula will exhibit the wings of a bird. all the adipose matter will be absorbed and the nails will become curved giving it that form which is called a dunciform appearance. The patient is rarely alarmed and desponds. They will not become alarmed at the state of this disease and will always expect a recovery and we cannot persuade them that their state is hopeless. Dr Armstrong died with this disease and he would not believe it until he heard the rataic tinkling which convinced him of its truth.

Occasionally the symptoms disappear in some cases for some weeks and then return again and appear convalescent

Chemistry By Jacob Green, M.D.

arsenic occurs with the arsenite of cobalt this is heated and the oxide is precipitated in the flues of the chimney. The metallic arsenic is made by heating the oxide of arsenic in contact with charcoal. The charcoal takes oxygen from the oxide of arsenic and metallic arsenic is precipitated. The vapours have when burnt the smell of garlic. It is a metal. Metals are considered by volatility, malleability and tenacity, arsenic has neither and is called brittle. It cannot be melted owing to its volatility. It may be crystallised and its crystals are of an octahedron. Evaporates at 35°, iron greyish colour, alienous odour fuses at a lower heat than that of its evaporation. Arsenious acid is composed of two of oxygen. Arsenic acid is composed of

3 of oxygen and one of arsenic. arsenic acid is made by pouring nitric acid on metallic arsenic. Arsenous acid which is the same as the oxyde they are synonymous terms it is a white solid. it is a violent poison. it has a nauseous sickly taste and sweet. it has but little or no taste, it produces inflammation and gangrene the same is the case when put in a wound and poisons in the same way producing an effect the same as though it was taken into the stomach, it is soluble boiling water takes up 47 parts and when cooled it holds 30 the rest being precipitated but if cold water be used it will take no more than two and an half, it is also more soluble in pure water than in mixed. Arsenuretted hydrogen gas is very poisonous gas made by zinc and sulphuric acid, it has no acid properties. Sulphuret of arsenic or proto sulphuret of arsenic made by fusing the arsenic and sulphur together —

composed of an atom of each. The crown yellow is an other preparation composed of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sulphur and 1 of arsenic. The arsenite of potash is made by boiling together 64 gr of arsenic and 64 gr of the carbonate of potash this is a powderless solution. Schults green composed of copper and arsenic made by uniting a solution of the sulphate of copper and a powderless solution of

Materia Medica & Therapeutics. January 14<sup>th</sup> 1836

In cases of poisoning from alkalies it will be improper in these cases to administer emetics, for the throat will be already excoriated already. The dust from the oak bark has been said to have cured consumption but this is improper, for when tubercles have existed they cannot be ~~cured~~. Those barks are all stimulant the galls have been used in piles. The gall nuts should be hard and dark blue and of a resinous fracture they contain tannin and gallic acid. They have a good effect in diarrhoea. They are used sometimes as

& gargle in *cynanche tonsilaris*, but all gargles should be laid aside until we bleed, purge and if necessary making use of an emetic. The same is observed in *ganneria*, and inflammation of the eyes. When an abscess breaks and is attended with fever an astringent will have a fine effect in moderating the discharge. Log wood there is no tannin or gallic acid in it, geranulum maculatum is composed of tannin & gallic acid 10 to 30 gr dose which is the dose of the former Kino, is easily powdered and is brown, alcohol is the best for its solution 10 to 12 drachm dose. it has been used in diabetes and hemorrhages. Uva Ursi, it is adulterated with the box. used in diarrhea, hectic fever in phthisis, menorrhagia &c. Batueche, bitter, inodorous, the fracture is resinous. it is sometimes adulterated with sand, and starch it is used as a tooth powder and is useful for this purpose. Charcoal is useful as a tooth powder from its insolubility, and insinuating itself between the gum and teeth and remains <sup>not</sup> <sub>there</sub> as an irritant

In making a solution of lead we add a little vinegar which will clear the solution. Subacetate of lead is poisonous. it produces palsy of the muscles. The same is the case with the acetate of lead. The acetate of lead is given in the dose of  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain to  $\frac{1}{2}$  every two hours. Cider will extract the lead from a painted plate, the same is the case in putting apple butter in new earthen pots. These effects are attended by having lead pipes used in conveying cider and wine to the vessels which are intended to contain it, wine always when adulterated with lead will produce colica pictonum. Vinegar should always be distilled in glass vessels, for the lead vessels will form the acetate of lead. Persons sleeping in a newly painted house will in some cases produce porosis. The carbonate of lead being afflact in the air and acting injuriously on the system. The less we have to do with lead either in pharmaceutical or medicinal purposes

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Midwifery By Samuel M<sup>o</sup> Clellan M<sup>o</sup> S.

In cases of hemorrhage the woman should be kept cool and should not be wrapped up in a feather bed but put into a room where it can be freely ventilated. whould in all cases of hemorrhage from the uterus should treat as cases of abortion endeavor if possible to retain the ovum, if the pulse be full and hard we should bleed after the 7<sup>th</sup> month it would not be adviseable to bleed. Cold applied has a fine effect in restraining the discharge cloths wrung out of vinegar and water, but where we are called to a patient which has become so debilitated that the skin is cold cold applies would be injurious, in such cases heat applied to the head will then be the best plan. Where the hemorrhage arises from the placenta over the osuteri astringents have but little effect. In such cases we stop up the vagina with a silk handkerchief, toe, sponge and flor or toe is the articles which have been used

such cases, it is called the tampon moistened with oil. We should never admit the tampon and then wait until the contractions of the uterus comes on, but in the most cases the vigorous action of the uterus will be wanting and when they do come on the hemorrhage will be likely to return and we use the tampon for the purpose to suppress the hemorrhage at first until the uterus becomes relaxed and when this has become relaxed sufficient we must introduce the hand and bring on the labour by bringing away the fetus, but we should not resort to a long trial of introducing the hand while the os uteri is in a rigid contraction. The as uteri may be relaxed and yet not dilated and when it is of such as to admit the hand and then proceed to operate. It depends not upon the pains but upon the relaxation of the as uteri. We should not in such cases trust to

nature but bring the child away by the hand  
if the child's head is locked in the pelvis and  
the uterine contractions is strong, we  
must resort to the forceps. In cases where  
the placenta is attached over the mouth of  
the os uteri we must pass the hand an or  
through one side and detaching no more  
than can be helped then detaching the mem-  
branes an inch or two from the placen-  
ta then resepturing the membranes  
and siccating lots of of the fat and turn-  
ing the child if the contractions do not  
come on speedily after the resepture of the  
membranes we should proceed slowly  
but if they come on proceed rapidly  
according to the contractions of the uterus  
after delivery we should resort to  
some astringents to bring on the  
contractions, the sugar of lead may  
be used or alum

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January 14<sup>th</sup> 1830

## Theory &amp; Practice of Medicine By John Revere M.D.

Little confidence can be placed in the character of the expectoration in phthisis pulmonalis. in the occurrence of vomica bursting and then in a certain length of time another crop of tubercles burst, which may be depended upon as those being tubercles. We cannot ascertain to a certainty with the stethoscope, after an excavations have been formed we hear a hollow gurgling sound by the stethoscope called cavernous rhonchous. These excavations occur in no other form of disease of the lungs except in tubercular phthisis or only one out of a thousand excepted. The second addition of laemic is the best addition on the use of the stethoscope. Melanosis. consists in the formation of small black tumours of the lungs, it approaches somewhat the character of cancer & fungous hematodes. It is not confined to the lungs but occasionally to all the textures of the body.

This disease is but rare occurrence. These spots are about the size of shot it is sometimes seen on the lips of aged persons. These may terminate in phthisis pulmonalis. These melanotic spots may appear in the skin, liver, and lungs in fact they may be found in any part of the body. the intestines, stomach and other parts of the abdominal viscera have been found affected with melanotic tumours or tubercles. Laryngeal phthisis. Is an inflammation of the larynx attended with loss of voice. small tumours have sometimes formed, the membrane is thickened, and the inflammation sparing down to the lower part of the trachia, loss of voice difficulty of expectoration from the affection of the muscles of the larynx in some cases there is a prickling or burning sensation. It most frequently is connected with phthisis pulmonalis and is principally confined to the two or three east months of the life of a phthisical patient.

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Causes of Phthisis or scrofulosis  
disposition. pneumonitis is principally con-  
fined on one side and on the lower part of  
the lung but tubercles are on the upper part  
and on both sides of the lung. It has been  
supposed to be a cause. It occurs more  
frequently in females than in males and  
corsets have been supposed to be the cause  
of consumption. pneumonitis occurs  
more frequently in males than in females  
Phthisis is an hereditary disease, following  
the offspring. Climate has a great effect  
in bringing on the Constitution of the  
of a scrophularian habit. Scrophleous  
diseases is not necessarily confined to cold  
climates, depressing passions and are no  
unfrequent occurrence

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# Chemistry By Jacob Green M.D.

Tests for Arsenic. When a person has taken poison first open the ~~stomach~~ men tie a ligature around the cardiac extremity and one at the piloris we then take the stomach from the body and then empty the contents of the stomach ~~of~~ into a dish then search the coats of the stomach and if we have found any white particles adhering to the coats of the stomach take this particle of arsenic and put it on red hot coals and we will have the aciacous odour. if we find none of the arsenic on the coats of the stomach we take the contents of the stomach and slowly dry it then dividing the contents in two parts, then pulverizing the one part and pour upon it distilled water then boiling it and filter and then we have it in solution The tests are ammonio sulphate of copper and the ammonio nitrate of copper the first is made by pouring

amonia into the sulphate of copper  
and the second is made by the same way  
on the nitrate of silver, the former will be  
green asp. scheele and the latter will  
be yellow. Sulphuretted hydrogen is another  
test. When we wish to make the metal  
take the remainder of the dry mass and  
mix it with charcoal put it into a tube  
and heat it and then will be a metallic  
ring around <sup>gasstree a</sup> the nitatic ring, we then  
take a knif and take out a few of these  
cristals and burn them on coals and we  
will have the garlic odour. if we cannot  
detect it in this way we pass the sulphuret-  
ted hydrogen through the solution which  
will soon colour the liquid yellow  
sulphuretted hydrogen is made by pouring  
nitric acid on the sulphur of anti-  
mony, to be certain that there is no  
alkali present we add a little acid  
if we have the yellow colour we can

obtain the metallic arsenic by evaporating the solution and then make use of the black flux made by heating or drying the carbonate of potash and then combining this with charcoal give the black flux this is combined with the evaporated mass and heating this in a glass tube as before and we have the white ring on the tube &c. Antidotes. fill the stomach with milk or mucilage. sugar water

Materia Medica & Therapeutics January 15<sup>th</sup> 1835.

Saccharum Tartum has been recommended in many diseases, but at present it is restricted to external applications in erysipelas, measles, it should be used carefully as lead has the effect of producing palsy. The principal use of the sugar of lead is in hemorrhages from the uterus and other hemorrhages &c. in such cases it has a valuable effect. it subdues the action of the pulse by debilitating it locally applied it has a stimulant effect it is not good in gonorrhœa

It is an invaluable remedy in frozen feet by pouring it over the feet until they have this action restored. It is a poison vomiting of blood, sweet astringent taste, oily food is the best diet for those who are exposed to the action of lead. When it is taken into the stomach phast that of soda and gables salts, blisters, carbonated, linseed tea. It should be used in combination with escetic acid sulphuric acid forms an insoluble salt sulphat of lead. These astringents have a fine effect on the os tinea in ulceration but should not be allowed to remain there but should be washed out. Alum when made for caustic purposes it should <sup>not</sup> be heated to rapid but moderate for the sulphuric acid will be driven off. Its effects are stimulating, it is not very poisonous, useful in menorrhagia. used as an injection <sup>in</sup> of the uterus in cases of hemorrhage

Alum when 2/3 of alum in pint of milk  
 boiled, wine glassfull twice a day in diabetes  
 15 gr Alum nitre 10 gr bark 10 gr given  
 thrice a day in intermittent. It has been  
 used in diseases of the throat by blowing it  
 into the throat through a quill. it subdues  
 the inflammation. It has been recommended in  
~~gonorrhœa~~. but all astringents are  
 hurtfull when the arterial action is aug-  
 ments. It is used in wounds of small arteries  
 it forms immediately with blood a coagu-  
 la Alumiate of ammonia It is used as a local  
 remedy in strains and inflammation by mixing  
 it with unguic. it is given in the dose of  
 20grs in cynanche trachialis it is a poison  
 and should not be applied to a broken  
 surface of the skin. Sulphate of Zinc  
 as a balsy rism it is used as the sugar of  
 lead 1 to 2gr in the ounce of water  
Sulphate of Cadmium used in opacity  
 of the cornea used in the same proportion as the  
 white arterial

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Materia Medica & Therapeutics, By J. Calhoun M.D.

Bark should not begin until the bowels are evacuated and a bleeding premised if the patient be plethoric acetis fermentation increases the action of bark The sulphate of quinine may be passed through the hand by the galvanic battery Iodine may be also passed through the hand, vaccine matter may be introduced into the system in the same way The dose of the bark is from 1 to 2 drachms quinine two gr. Bark sometimes produces pain in the breast and purging and vomiting in such cases we should suspend the bark When vomiting takes place an addition of laudanum will often prevent this, aqua sometimes produces appoplexy. Sometimes they are highly inflammatory all intermittent diseases are well treated by bark In those cases where the system is inflammatory with appoplexy we cannot give the bark but where the appoplexy depends upon enlarged spleen and liver we relieve this state of the system by these means and then we can prescribe for these enlargements

Tonics have succeeded well in cases. one of the common causes is the accumulation of fecal matter in the bowels. The bark gives tone to the system and a healthy action of the bowels. Tonics in asthma are doubtful for this disease mostly depends upon an excess in diet. It only suits such cases when the pulse is feeble and the skin cold. Asthma often arises from derangement of the chest, such as enlargement of the heart &c

Where the system is plethoric we must first subdue the inflammation. When there is too free excretion of mucus & quills will be the best remedy, it producing an effect upon the kidneys and the accumulation of serum by the kidneys will be thrown off after this disposition has been over come the bark will be invaluable

In dyspepsia the languor of the circulation is often very great emetics will have a fine effect and then the bark will be of some value. Tuberules of the lungs are of a cheesy appearance and there is a short hacking cough. But in catarrh there is a stuffiness of the nose and difficulty of breathing in such

cases the bark will be injurious. When the glands are enlarged about the neck we may be sure that the mesentery glands are also enlarged, there is often a swelling of the nose and in the morning the lip is swelled this is indicative of a scrophularious disposition, bark is an invaluable remedy in these disease, sometimes the glands about the meatus auditorius <sup>often</sup> becomes swelled and deafness is the consequence, In cases of tubercles where there is fever the bark will be highly injurious Rickets arises from syphilis in the parents bark combined with mercury will perform a cure where the rickets depends upon ~~syphilis~~ Ophthalmia is often of such that it cannot be relieved by depletion in such cases the bark is invaluable, In cases of dropsy where the pulse is weak and great debility present bark should be used, In gangrene which affects old men bark is the best remedy combined with opium, those persons are generally addicted to using stimulants, but in some cases ~~leeding~~ <sup>is</sup> necessary.

Vegetable Tonics. Gentian, Columbia, poplar bark. Willow. &c. Serpentaria Virginiana, it is aromatic has a stimulant effect. this has not like the bark a disposition to eruptions of the skin. It may be used in inflammatory diseases where we have used all our depilatory remedies and where we wish to produce an effect upon the skin 20 to 30 gr is the dose of the powder 13 of tincture ~~it~~ must not in making the infusion be allowed to boil it must be made in a stone vessel and cooked Gentian bitter intensely bitter  $\frac{to \frac{1}{2} gr}{to \frac{1}{2} 3}$  dose, gentiana is the active principal. used in dyspepsia, Iucassia Samara  $\frac{to \frac{1}{2} gr}{to \frac{1}{2} 3}$  dose, used in dysentery but is a doubtful remedy for all bitters are injudicious in this disease. poplar

Anatomy The subclavian in its or cardiac sternal portion it is covered by the sternocleidomastoid sternohyoïd and sternothyroid it is surrounded by nerves first the internal jugular vein pneumogastric nerve the recurrents being behind it and

numerous branches of the cervical and  
ganglionic. This the right subclavian  
is divided into first the cardiac second  
the portion lying under the scalenus anterior  
and the portion between the this muscle and  
and the posterior third the axillary portion  
of the subclavian lying under the scalenus  
posterior and between it and the clavicle  
on the left side we have first in the  
cardiac portion the sternocleido sterno-  
hyoid and sternohyoid next the jugular vein  
the carotid artery the veno transversa  
the jugular vein joins the subclavian at this  
point next we have the veno transversa  
next the carotid artery next the subclavian  
this operation is ten times more difficult  
to secure than the right, in fact it can not  
be performed. we have also nerves before  
it the pneumogastric nerve the frenic  
nerves anterior branches of the ganglionic of  
nerves behind the artery we have the recurrent  
laryngeal nerve and the posterior ganglionic nerves  
and the thoracic duct

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## Materia Medica & Therapeutics

Any thing that abilates the system will have the effect of increasing the secretion of mucus from the lungs without the formation of tubercles. The bitter tonics are useful in ague. Prunus acid is valuable when it is contained in plants such as the wild cherry, Quercus or oak bark 10 gr to  $\frac{1}{2}$  3 all the oaks are green in the same dose and are as trinygent tonics. Affatoxium or boneset (Cornus florida) or dogwood. the bark should be kept until dry before used

Iron All the preparations of iron are given in the same dose with the exception of two or three. The prunie of iron is and in stricture of the nostrils it produces mucus. Carbonate of iron dose 10 gr but the dose may be increased to a much greater extent. Tartrate of iron is brown colour soluble in water and must not be given with strong acids. Sulphate of iron is one which is poisonous dose 1 to 5 gr

Iron scales of blacksmiths shop are  
 very much used. Sulphat of Iron is  
 used and all pieces of metallic iron are powerfully  
 acted on by the gastric juice. Iron filing  
 is given in the dose of 10 gr. it is said to be  
 an antidote for copper lead and mercury  
 In cases of dyspepsia where nausea is present  
 the iron is not advisable. The nitrate of  
Iron is given in the dose of 10 drops  
 In anaemia & chlorosis the preparations  
 of iron are invaluable. no carbon is  
 formed when the vegetable is kept in the  
 dark. The carbonate of iron is the most  
 valuable it will be more active when given  
 with vinegar and may be given in large  
 doses. even in the sea oxide of iron  
 in chlorosis the iron is an invaluable  
 remedy. The Colbyiate springs keeps the  
 bowels open, and by this means we  
 may be able to cure dyspepsia  
 the digestion will be increased and the stomach  
 receive tone and the bowels being kept open

Copper. Swallowing of copper coins may be attended with danger but generally it is not. The poisonous preparations are the carbonate and acetate. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas is the best sulphate of copper. White of eggs are the antidote, sugar.. The solution of gall is the best antidote. The eggs and sugar should not be relied upon for they are too slow, but the gall forming a precipitate immediately. sulphat of copper has been used in epilepsy. Ammoniate of copper has been used in aques and epilepsy. ~~cora~~ ~~diarco~~ hysteria ~~hysteria~~. Acetate of copper is known by its colour. It is given of 4 or 5 doses.

The first artery which the subclavian sends off is a large artery passing to the transverse process of the cervical vertebra entering through the transverse process of the 6th cervical vertebra entering the cranium through the foramen magnum. This is the vertebral artery. The next branch which arises from the subclavian is the mammae in turn it arises deep nearly opposite the vertebral from the under side of the artery. It sends off arteries to the ribs from the breast called the anterior or inter costal nerves, it sends a branch along the whole length of the phrenic nerve and anastomoses with the arteries of the lower extremities. The next arising from the subclavian, the inferior thyroid artery passing under the carotid or called the axis anterior thyroid, from its arising with four other arteries passing along the longus colli muscle under the angle entering the lower angle of the thyroid.

gland. The first arising from the ~~anterior~~  
of the thyroid is the arteria ascendens  
coli this artery anastomosis with the  
vertebral and the rami decendens occip-  
-itus. The next is the arteria transversa  
coli passing down under the angle of  
the scapula and passing down under  
the rhomboidei muscle on the back  
supplying the trapezius and other  
muscles across the scaleni anterior  
and plexus of nerves. The next branch  
arises some distance from the fore  
mentioned arteries it is the transver-  
salis humeri this artery passes to the scapula  
and anastomosis with the subscapular  
artery and when we tie the subclavian  
in the axillary portion the arm will  
be supplied by this artery by its anastomosis  
the same is the case when we tie the  
axillary artery it runs under the clavicle  
supplying the supra scapular artery an  
the inferior scapular artery

## Materice Medicæ

Zinc all the preparations of Zinc has been said to be poisonous, it is given in asthma, cocca, epilepsy, & cæcating Zinc has been taken internally. Sulphate of Zinc used in hysteria, neuralgia, and palpitation, used also in fevers as a substitute for bark. Malibnitate of Bisthennuth given in the dose of 3 or 4 gr in dyspepsia it cures the pain of dyspepsia entirely, epilepsy this salt is poisonous has been used as a cosmetic, taken in the stomach if too large doses it acts as a poison antidote sugar water mallow &c.

Arsenice. used of detecting the adulteration by mixing arsenic with a part water then taking some of the arsenic and dissolving it with the ammonia & water then lay a drop or two on ~~the~~ piece of polished silver then laying a piece of <sup>Copper</sup> ~~lead~~ on it, the metal becomes cold and arsenic used in fevers it produces palsy and consumption.

1 gr of arsenic has been said to produce death  
Thackeray Turner says 3 gr are is the smallest  
quantity that he has known to produce death  
The foulers solution is the best form in  
which it can be given

### Anatomy -

The axillary artery. The artery is covered  
by a fascia. Then is no calot's, in the axilla  
being filled by cellular tissue and congo-  
lute glands. The axillary artery it describes  
an oblique course out from the clavicle  
it lies deep in the axilla and divide the  
artery into two portions the superior and  
inferior portions. If we cut into the axilla  
directly toward the ribs we cannot wound  
the artery but if we cut upward then we  
will come in contact with the artery. we  
have first the two pectoral muscles and  
when we cut through these we come to  
those vessels the insertion of the upper  
pectoral muscle divides the artery into  
two portions the superior and inferior  
portions. When we cut the pectoral muscle  
we come on the upper portion to the vein  
first lying before the artery the axillary vein  
then the artery and next the nerves lying  
behind the artery the artery lies in contact  
with the vein but should we transfix the  
vein we would come in immediate contact  
with the artery. in operating in this portion  
we have merely to lay aside the vein we come in

contact with the artery on the lower part the parts are changed, that of the axillary plexus of nerves comes to lie before the artery and vein behind, the vein still lies before the artery then the median ulnar and cutaneous nerves then we come to the artery the nerves lying between the artery and vein. The operation of tying the axillary artery is an exceedingly difficult operation and in tying it under the clavicle we cut through the skin then through the pectoral muscle then we come to the side clavicles and then we come to the fascia receding from the neck and covering the artery after dividing this fascia we have the artery brought into view we have the nerva cephalica coming up between the pectoral and deltoids muscle. we have the nerves lying between the vein and the artery. The first branches which the artery gives off in the axilla are four first the arteria thoracica longa by some superior the next the thoracica acromiale in the the majority of case these arise from one common trunk and going to the inner surface of the pectoral muscle then it passes up toward the acromia. ~~the third artery~~ is the this divides into two one follows the nerva cephalica the third is the third is the thoracica suprema goes down between the pectoral muscle and the serratus the fourth is the thoracica alaris or axilla supplying the axillary glands and nipples.

the fifth is the *thoracica* *graminea*  
is seldom found in the males but always  
in the females supplies the *graminea*



